THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LXV No 41—E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1.50 per year in advance

Grange W A clerk

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1926.

VOTE FOR H. H. HORSEY

and the Liberal Administration which gave you

Cheaper Agricultural Implements, Motor Cars, Postage,

And generally Reduced the Cost of Living

FOR SALE—Chevrolet Touring Car in first class condition. E. L. BEDORE. 25

FOR SALE—Horse and single set of harness. Apply G. VINCENT, Carter, Napanee.

WANTED—100 Women and Girls, Apply to NAPANEE CANNING CO., Blake Huyck, Mgr. 40-b

WANTED—Maid, accustomed to children, references required. Apply MRS. C. WAITE, Bridge street. 38

FOR SALE—Two storey brick dwelling, modern conveniences, newly decorated, garage. Apply to U. M. WILSON, Solicitor, Napanee, Ontario. 27-tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Adolphustown, 200 acres more or less. Possession December 1st. Privilege to plow after this harvest. Apply U. M. WILSON, Napanee. 37

WANTED—Live agent in each locality to handle high class line of Wallpapers—Paperhangers or merchants. Liberal commission. Prompt commission. Box 622.

FOR SALE—One hundred acre farm, five miles from Picton on county road, close to church, school and cheese factory. Good buildings, good land, spring watered pasture, about six acres of wood. Price reasonable. Apply to IRVIN UNGER, Elmbrook, Ont. 45-tf

FRED RUSSELL

Dealer in HAY AND GRAIN

East Street, Napanee

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Surveying and Engineering

T. H. WIGGINS, O.L.S.

Ontario Land Surveyor.
Municipal Engineering.
Drainage Engineering.
Subdivisions, Plans, Etc.

NAPANEE, ONT.

Phone 385. Box 139.
15tf

INSURANCE

For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

A number of companies to choose from.
Office:
Residence, Roblin, Main Street.
27-tf

DOXSEE & CO.

Final Summer Sale

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS

Our entire summer stock is included in this special offering. Imported models, and hats from our own workrooms.
Former prices up to $12.00.

Sale Prices for the Week:

$1.00 AND $1.90

HOSIERY

Silk Stockings, in all the newest shades. Regular $1.00.

Sale Price While They Last

79 CENTS

The Leading Millinery House

New Fall

Suits and Overcoats

Tailored to your order.

$23.75 up.

See our New Fall Suits and Overcoats for Men and Boys. We carry only reliable goods at lowest possible prices.

W.W.ADAMS

Merchant Tailor.
Men's and Boys' Wear
Newburgh, - Ont.

FOUND—A sum of money. Apply to F. W. BARRETT, Chief of Police. 38-tf

FOR SALE—Heavy weight Chinchilla rabbits. Apply to MRS. LEO OHLMAN, R. R. 1, Napanee. 41-ob

HOUSE FOR RENT—Corner of Thomas and Centre streets. Apply to MRS. WILLET VANALSTYNE. 41

FOR SALE—Karklow Fall wheat. This is a Russian variety, very hardy and a good yielder. W. G. SCHELL, Bath. Phone 153-ring 22, Napanee 41-b

FOR SALE OR RENT—A very commodious house and lot with all modern conveniences, situate in South Napanee. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 41

FOR SALE—Two hound pups, 7 months old. From hunting stock. $10.00 each. A. W. JOYCE, Deseronto Road. 41-pp

FOR SALE—House and lot in South Napanee, frame house, in good repair, electric light, small garden. Apply on premises. F. P. TENDALL. 41ap

LOST—Saturday morning, on street or in stores, Amber brooch, 3 large stones very heavily set. Finder please return to MRS. OSTROM, Piety Hill, or Box 7. Reward. 39

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

FOR SALE—One 4-tubed radio set with accessories and all new batteries; one bicycle in good condition, and a Magic Lantern. Apply to GERALD SMITH, Box 134, Napanee. 40-pp

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—100 acres, Lot 4 in 3rd Con. of Camden, also 50 acres, Lot 5, in 4th Con. Camden. Well watered and fenced. Buildings in good repair. Apply to R. McQUAIG, on premises, Selby P.O.

LOST—On Friday last, between Belleville and Deseronto, a brown suitcase, containing half dozen silk shirts, and a few other articles. A reward of 10.00 will be paid finder if returned to Empire Cafe, Napanee. FRANK LIM. 41a

FOR SALE—Very commodious and up-to-date brick house and lot situate South Napanee, good barn, hen house, best of water, beautiful garden and attractive surroundings. Hard and soft water in kitchen also bah room. 3-5 of an acre of land. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 25-tf

LOST—At Grace Church S. S. picnic, near Bath, Ladies' gold wrist watch and University of Toronto crest signet ring. Watch has engraved initials M. E. W. and ring has Marion E. Wales, vic. 26 engraved on inside. Will finder return same to R. S. WALES, Napanee and receive $10.00 reward. 37

IDEAL HOME

FOR RETIRED FARMER

In Village of Bath, Ontario. New Brick Bungalow, full basement, new barn, eight acres, fronts on Bay of Quinte. Will sell below cost.

MRS. I. I. COGLON,
38--2-m* Bath.

DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF PRINCE EDWARD-LENNOX

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Henry Herbert Horsey, a candidate in the pending election for Prince Edward-Lennox, has appointed Walter Steven Herrington, of the County of Lennox and Addington, Barrister, his Official Agent under Section 78 of the Dominion Elections Act, and said Agent's post office address is Napanee, Ontario.

Dated at Napanee, Ontario, this 21st day of August, A.D., 1926.

WILLIAM G. WILSON,
Returning Officer,
Prince Edward-Lennox.

Roll Wrapping in all widths. Cotton Twine in cones.
EXPRESS PRINTING HOUSE.

WHAT THE LIBERALS TRIED TO DO FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS

One of the advances pieces of social legislation which was introduced in the Commons last session was the bill to provide for Old Age Pensions. This bill was not based on the theory that the state owes every person a living, but rather on the fact that the provision of an assured competence for old age, as an easy matter for some, while for others, it is most difficult, if not wholly impossible. Also if the young are to be given a fair start in life, the care of the aged should not be their first responsibility. If lifelong public service in industry is to receive its fitting reward, years that are denied opportunity of employment should not be subjected to the humiliation of dependence or charity.

That in brief is the theory behind the Liberal policy of Old Age Pension. Mr. Mackenzie King explained the matter as follows:

"The whole principle of this Old Age Pension is based, not on the thought that the State is giving something as an indigent, or that the State owes something to individuals, but on a sense of social justice, arising out of the condition of society based on the rights of private property. While my Honourable friend and I may have been fortunate enough to start in life with a little capital, and to have had opportunities to make investments that will enable us, as we get on to mature years to look forward to the period between 70 and 80 with a degree of confidence—while it may be possible for him and for me, it is not possible for hundreds of thousands of people in this country, for people working on the farm, and in the factory, the people who are day after day producing the wealth from which we are able to derive our profits and our interest."

The subject of Old Age Pensions is not a new one in Canada. In 1906, when the Liberals were in power, a resolution favouring such pensions was adopted in the House of Commons. In 1911-12 in 1913-14 the subject was again under discussion, resolutions having been introduced in the House. In 1914 the resolution was actually moved and debated, but the debate was not concluded. In 1922 with the Liberals in power, the House adopted an Old Age Pension resolution.

Liberals followed this up in the regular parliamentary manner, and in 1924 a special committee was appointed to conduct the whole subject. This committee recommended that some system be adopted for Canada. It outlined the details of such a system. On March 26, 1926, the resolution preliminary to the Old Age Pensions Bill was formally introduced into the House. Hon Dr. King, who fathered the Bill on behalf of the Government, estimated that the total cost to Ottawa would be $11,860,000 a year. The Bill further provided that no person could receive a pension except he or she were over the age of 70.

It was estimated that in this country there are slightly less than 100,000 persons eligible to receive pensions. The Bill provided also that pensioners should have at least twenty years residence in Canada. One half of the pension was to be paid by the province in which the pensioner resided. It was further provided that the maximum pension should be reduced by reduction by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of $120 a year.

It cannot be said that the Tories openly opposed this legislation. There was no vote in the House of Commons on it, a good many Tories, however, showed themselves out of sympathy with the proposals, and attempted to pick holes in the legislation.

Even Mr. Meighen, in asking for an estimate of the cost, asserted sneeringly that any estimate within a hundred million dollars" would satisfy him in the meantime. Sir Henry Drayton saw many difficulties. He thought the scheme impracticable because of the partnership with the provinces. Mr. R. S. White, Tory member for Mount Royal, openly opposed it. And so on all through Hansard. However, the Bill received its Third Reading on May 28 last. There was no division in the House of Commons.

The Bill received but scant sympathy from the Tory members in the Senate. It was early seen that they were out to wreck the whole thing. Some of them stated frankly, that they could not agree at all with the principle of such legislation. Others thought that legislation of this kind came strictly within the scope of the provinces. Various changes were made. On June 8, the Bill was thrown out by the Senate. The vote stood 21 to 45. One lone Conservative voted with the Liberal Senators in this non-partisan measure. Two Liberals voted with the Tories.

The outstanding facts with respect to Old Age Pensions in Canada are:

1. Liberal statesmanship for years has been directed towards Old Age Pension legislation.

2. Any serious efforts made to obtain Old Age Pensions in Canada have been the work of Liberals.

3. The Liberal Government formed the Special Committee which obtained the information upon which legislation was based.

4. The Old Age Pensions Bill was wrecked by the Tory party, by Tory members in the Upper House.

5. The Liberals attempted to help one hundred thousand deserving people in this country. The Tories frustrated their efforts.

7. One hundred thousand deserving people in Canada have been kept in want because of a Tory decision.

Vote for H. H. Horsey and help secure this Old Age Pension. If you do not need it—help someone who does.

Going Shooting?

Guns, rifles, shot, shells and cartridges.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

SCHOOL FAIR DATES.

Denbigh	Sept.	9th
Odessa	"	13th
Flinton	"	16th
Selby	"	17th
Sillsville	"	20th
Camden East	"	21st
Tamworth	"	22nd
Anderson	"	23rd
Centreville	"	27th
Stella	"	28th

Ten School Fairs will be held in Lennox and Addington during the month of September. Exhibits of live stock, grain, roots, vegetables, fruit, flowers, poultry, manual training, nature collections, cooking, sewing, writing and drawing. There will be contests in public speaking, singing, weed naming and stock judging. Races for everybody and a still walking competition will be run off. Mr. R. E. Oldfield will judge the poultry and answer questions on poultry raising. Byron S. Hill, who judges other classes, will demonstrate and discuss the selecting of farm produce for exhibition. Adults as well as youthful exhibitors should attend the local School Fair. It is always educative and interesting. The work is carried on by teachers, pupils, trustees, inspectors and local organizations under the management of J. Laughland, Agricultural Representative.

TRAVELLING MAN SAYS KING WILL BE RETURNED TO POWER

"There is no doubt about Hon. Mackenzie King being returned to power," said a commercial man who travels very extensively, to a representative of the British Whig on Tuesday evening.

"I have been up and down this country ever since the campaign started, have had an opportunity of talking to men in all walks of life, and the general opinion is that the King Government will be elected," he added. "I have made it my business to get the feeling of the people on the matter and I am not doing an yguesswork when I make this statement. I am just giving you the summary of my finding."

Cement!

A fresh carload just in.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF PRINCE EDWARD-LENNOX

Public Notice is hereby given that John Hubbs, a candidate in the pending election for Prince Edward-Lennox, has appointed R. Edward Wright, of the County of Prince Edward, his Official Agent, under Section 78 of the Dominion Elections Act, and said Agent's post office address is Picton, Ontario, and all accounts for election expenses must be sent to said Agent for settlement and payment.

Dated at Napanee, Ontario, this 25th day of August, A.D., 1926.

WILLIAM G. WILSON,
Returning Officer,
Prince Edward-Lennox.

THE WHOLE TRUTH ABOUT THE PROHIBITION UNION

To the Editor of the Napanee Express:

In view of the fact that in the public press and elsewhere, statements have been printed calling in question the action of the Prohibition Union of Prince Edward County, of its Political Action Committee, or of certain members thereof, it is felt that in the interests of truth, fairness, and of all parties concerned, all the facts in this connection should be brought together in one statement.

At a mass meeting held in Picton on June 22 last, under the auspices of the Prohibition Union of Prince Edward County, a Political Action Committee was appointed with instructions, among other things, to invite all candidates at ensuing elections to pledge themselves, in writing, to the faithful and prompt execution of the policy of the Prohibition Union of the Province of Ontario. In pursuance of this instructions a meeting of the Political Action Committee was held in Picton on Saturday, Aug. 14, a form of pledge was adopted, and a sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. A. A. Morden, President of the County Prohibition Union, H. G. Blakely, Vice-President, and R. W. Ireland, Treasurer. In view of the fact that Writs had already been issued for a Dominion election on Sept. 14, that Liberal and Conservative Conventions had nominated candidates, and that in case candidates put forward by other organizations declined to sign the pledge submitted, the Political Action Committee was under instructions to take into consideration the advisability of putting in the field a nominee of the County Prohibition Union, the Committee met again on Monday, Aug. 16, instructed the said sub-committee to submit the pledge forthwith to the above-mentioned Liberal and Conservative candidates, viz, Mr. H. H. Horsey and Mr. John Hubbs, in order that their decision might be available for publication in the newspapers of the following week.

In submitting this pledge to candidates we gave them the one of three alternative methods might have been pursued: First, the sub-committee might have called Mr. Horsey and Mr. Hubbs to meet them at the same time and place, present the pledge and receive their signatures, or have their decision not to sign; OR the sub-committee might have waited upon one of the candidates, secured his decision, and then waited upon the other, communicated to the other the decision of the first, and invited the second to sign; OR the two candidates might have been waited upon separately and independently and invited to sign, each without any reference to the other. Of these three alternatives, which would have been the most straightforward and the most respectful to the two candidates? Surely every intelligent elector would say the third. And this was the plan adopted. Envelopes containing duplicate copies of the pledge were addressed to each of the candidates, the sub-committee delegating Mr. Blakely to wait upon Mr. Hubbs, and Mr. Ireland to wait upon Mr. Horsey. This was as soon after Sunday, Aug. 15, as these gentlemen could be reached, and each was requested to sign the pledge, and return it, in a sealed envelope, in time for a meeting of the sub-committee on the evening of Tuesday, Aug. 17. Mr. Horsey did so and Mr. Hubbs did not.

The following morning, Wednesday, 18, a statement was handed to each of the Picton papers by Mr. Morden, in which it was said that Mr. Hubbs had "refused" to sign the pledge submitted, and this statement was published in the issues of Thursday of that week. On Saturday of the same week a fly-sheet was put in circulation, without the name of either author or publisher attached, which declared, among other things, that "Mr. Horsey says that he could not refuse to sign the pledge." In the issue of Thursday, Sept. 3, the Picton Gazette, under the heading "Prohibition Union Retracts Statement," published a letter over the signatures of Messrs. Morden, Blakely and Ireland, in which these gentlemen say that the previous statement was in error to the extent that Mr. Hubbs had not actually refused to sign, but as a matter of fact simply "did not sign." Passing by for the moment the motive for what the Gazette saw fit to style the "retraction" of the Prohibition Union, we submit that the following are the facts: Had Mr. Hubbs and Mr. Horsey been asked for a "conditional" consent to attach their signatures to the pledge submitted, or a signature with reservation, then it is quite true that Mr. Hubbs did not refuse to sign. And it is freely admitted that either Mr. Horsey or Mr. Hubbs had a perfect right to express their willingness to sign conditionally or with reservations. And it appears that Mr. Hubbs did signify a conditional consent to sign. But the fact is simply this, that the Political Action Committee of the Prince Edward Prohibition Union through its sub-committee of the three gentlemen named did not, nor had they authority, to solicit any conditional signature to their pledge. On the contrary, as stated above, separately and independently, Mr. Hubbs and Mr. Horsey were each given a written copy of the pledge, and asked to sign it and return to the sub-committee by a certain date. Mr. Horsey, in due time, in a sealed envelope, returned the copy of the pledge, duly signed and witnessed. Would anyone say that Mr. Horsey's action in returning the pledge signed was anything other than a "consent" to sign it? Then by all rules for the interpretation of the English language what was Mr. Hubbs' action in NOT doing the same thing as Mr. Horsey did but a "refusal" to do it? The only thing that either of them was asked to do. Returning now to the question of the motive which prompted the three above-mentioned gentlemen to publish the so-called letter of "retraction." After the publication of the statement that Mr. Hubbs had refused to sign the pledge in question, it was made to appear, far and wide, by the aforementioned fly-sheet, that Mr. Horsey had consented to sign it on "condition," viz., that Mr. Horsey should sign it first.

Now with these two facts alone before it, namely, the statement that Mr. Hubbs had refused to sign the pledge offered him, and the rejoinder that he had consented to sign conditionally, what is the impression that would most likely be left upon the minds of the more or less casually-reading public? Why simply this: that Mr. Hubbs (and presumably Mr. Horsey as well) had been asked for a "conditional" consent to sign the pledge, that he had given that consent, and that the parties to whom he had given that consent had then published a statement that he had "refused" to give it. It was to correct THAT impression, viz., that Mr. Hubbs had refused a "conditional" signature that the

(Continued on page 5.)

RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Who will address a meeting of the electors in the Napanee Armouries, on Friday evening, September 10th, at 8 p.m.

COMING :-: EVENTS

BIG MEETING in the Napanee Armouries, on Friday evening, Sept. 10th, at 8 p.m., in the interests of H. H. Horsey, Liberal candidate. Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King will be the principal speaker.

LIBERAL MEETINGS, in the interest of H. H. Horsey, Liberal candidate, will be held at Selby and Roblin, on Saturday evening, Sept. 8th. The meeting at Selby is called for 7.30 p.m., and the meeting at Roblin, at 8.30 p.m. Everybody welcome.

AUCTION SALE—H. H. Gallagher will sell on Saturday, Sept. 11th, at 1.30 p.m., all the contents of the home of the late T. S. Henry, John street. An exceptionally fine line of Walnut furniture, china, kitchen cabinet, Weber piano, sewing machine, four tons coal, electric stove, Quebec heater. Terms, cash. 41-a

NAPANEE ENTERPRISE.

As Fall is coming the campers are leaving for home.

Rev. and Mrs. Bunts have returned from their camp at Rice Lake.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the United Church parsonage, by Rev. H. A. Bunt, on Sept. 1st, when Miss Blanche Bell became the bride of Carman Peters.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Keller and daughter, Faye, have returned from Detroit for a few weeks.

Duck hunting is the order of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Lee, Watertown, N.Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lee, Toronto, called on Mrs. Loucks one day recently.

SELBY.

School opened on Wednesday, with Miss Fraser as teacher.

Dr. and Mrs. Paul, of Chicago, are visiting his parents here.

Mrs. Ira Batstone returned home last week.

Mrs. and Mrs. J. Gonu and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Amey and daughter spent Sunday last at Dr. File's, Amelisburg.

Mrs. Bradshaw and daughters, Montreal, are visiting Mrs. M. Bradshaw.

Miss Ballance left on Tuesday for her school at Wagworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Tammon and children and Mr. and Mrs. Barnum attended Belleville Fair on Wednesday.

R. Lucas, Michigan, is visiting his father.

Rev. and Mrs. Wartman and daughter were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Anderson for a few days.

DESERONTO.

Now that the duck season has opened nothing can be heard on the early morning along the river and in the coves, but the noise of guns. The local sportsmen report the ducks as scarce now, but they all bring in a duck or so every time they go hunting.

Miss Violet Whitford, shortstop of the local softball team, and Lillian Wagar, pitcher for the same team, accompanied the Napanee Softball team to Toronto. It is expected that Miss Wagar will do the pitching for Napanee against the Toronto teams.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cole and Mrs. Covert are visiting friends in Rochester, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cole have returned home from Toronto, where he had been demonstrating the exhibition and visiting relatives.

The local softball team journeyed to Point Anne on Friday evening to engage the Point Anne ladies in an exhibition game.

Mr. Thos. Naylor, who has been employed in Rochester, has returned home for a few days.

Mr. Wilfred Burke and brother Lawrence, of Rochester, N.Y., who have been visiting friends in town, have returned home.

Mrs. Jos. Coutre, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dillon, Miss Vera Histed, Deseronto, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Histed.

Mr. Geo. Sherlock, of Winnipeg, spent last week with his mother, Mrs. Sherlock.

Miss Nellie Bourgoyne, of Kitchener, is visiting her sister, Miss P. Burgoyne, and her brothers, James and John Burgoyne, and other friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright and daughter, Nina, have gone to Toronto to reside after visiting with her sister, Miss Martin for nearly two years past.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Perry and daughter, Bessie, of Trenton, spent several days last week with relatives and friends here, as also Mr. and Mrs. Walter Silver and two children, of Hay Bay, visited his sister, Mrs. Charles Wright, on Saturday last. Mr. and Mrs. Wright accompanied them home and spent Sunday with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Peters, of Selby, spent last week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Border.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hinch and little David, of Kingston, spent last week-end with her mother, Mrs. H. Burgoyne, and other relatives here.

Mrs. Sherlock and daughter, of Ohio, who have been camping down the St. Lawrence for the summer, motored here on Saturday last to visit Mrs. Sherlock and her son, George, of Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hartman spent Sunday last with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Galbraith and family, of Bethel street.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY REV. C. G. TRUMBULL.
(Editor of The Sunday School Times)

GIFTS FOR THE TABERNACLE.

Sunday, Sept. 12.—Exodus 35 : 4 to 36 : 7.

Golden Text—Honor the Lord with thy substance and with the first fruits of all thine increase (Prov. 3 : 9).

"You can't beat God giving," says Paul Rader. If we think we can it is a safe risk to try it. The more we give Him, the more He will give us. One reason why God asks us to give Him so much is that it clears the way for Him to give us more. He cannot give us all He wants to until we give Him all He wants. As an old Christian said, when asked how it was that he was able to give so much away: "Well, I shovel out and the Lord shovels in, and His shovel is bigger than mine."

God now asked the children of Israel to give lavishly for the building of the tabernacle. The temporary "tent of meeting" about which we studied last week was to be replaced by an elaborate structure for which God had given Moses, in the mount, the most detailed plans (Exod. 25 to 28). This tabernacle, while it was a type of the Church and the individual believer as God's dwelling place, was also a type of Christ. And God, who gives all His best in Christ, asks us to give our best to Christ.

What is our best, that we may give it to Him? It comes out in a word repeated over and over again in this lesson. It is not silver or gold or precious stones or costly fabrics, though these were all asked for. The Lord said: "Whosoever is of a willing heart, let him bring.....an offering to the Lord."

A willing heart is a heart that has been given to God. No one was asked to give materials for the tabernacle except the willing hearted. Note the expression in one form or another in verses 5, 21, 22, 29 of chapter 35, and 36 : 2, 3. When Paul wrote about the liberality of the Macedonian Christians, poor though they were, he said, "Beyond their power they were willing of themselves, as they made their gift of money, and gave more than Paul had hoped for, for they first gave their own selves to the Lord" (II. Cor. 8 : 1-5). The reason they were so willing to give the precious money was because they had first given God the precious gift, self. So, if we would render acceptable service" to the Lord, He says, "I beseech you.....that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice" (Rom. 12 : 1). The Israelites could not render God the "reasonable service" of giving gifts for His tabernacle unless they were willing : His will was made their will by giving Him themselves.

This is one of the bright spots in Israel's often dark history, for the people were indeed willing. The lesson tells us vividly how they responded.

God asked for gold, silver, brass, blue, purple, scarlet, fine linen, goats' hair, ram skins dyed red, badgers' skins, shittim wood, oil, spices and precious stones. Princely gifts indeed per for a King. It is believed that the typical or symbolical meanings of the materials and colors of the tabernacle are as follows : "Gold, deity in manifestation—divine glory; also redemption (Exodus 30 : 12-16 ; 38 : 27) ; brass, symbol of judgment, as in the brazen altar and in the serpent of brass (Numbers 21 : 6-9) ; blue, heavenly in nature or origin ; purple, royalty ; scarlet, sacrifice."

Another expression occurring repeatedly throughout this lesson is "wise hearted" (35 : 25, 26 ; 36 : 1, 2, 4). The "wise" person is the one who knows God and trusts Him. Only such can give to God. Mere manual skill or human ability was not enough for those who were to prepare materials for the tabernacle. They must have that, of course, but something more. The women were skilful to "spin with their hands," and certain men were skilled "to devise curious works, to work in gold and in silver and in brass, and in cutting of stones, to set them, and in carving of wood, to make any manner of cunning work." And these "wise hearted" men and women were evidently right with God, for we read that they were "wise hearted" and that Bezaleel, who was placed in charge of the men workers, was called of God to do his work. Moreover, God filled him with the Spirit of God."

In making the gifts, God expected people to give only what they had, not what they did not have. So Paul wrote that the Christian is to give "as God hath prospered him."

The gifts made by these Israelites were costly. It was no rummage sale affair for the benefit of the sanctuary! "Both men and women.....brought bracelets, and ear-rings, and rings, and tablets, all jewels of gold, and every man that offered, offered an offering of gold unto the Lord."

And then, wonders of wonders, as the work commenced, "and they brought yet unto him (Moses) free offerings every morning," the workmen announced that "the people bring much more than enough for the service of that which the Lord commanded to make," and Moses had to issue a commandment telling the people to stop giving. So "the people were restrained from bringing. For the stuff they had was sufficient for all the work to make it, and too much."

How many churches do you know where the minister has to stop the people from giving? What would the giving in our churches be if all the members "first gave their own selves to the Lord?"

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE

BY R. J. DEACHMAN.

Nothing is more interesting than a political discussion. Of all political discussions, the most interesting is constitutional issue. It represents the possibility of infinity in evolution. Consider for a moment the many changes that have taken place in attack and counter-attack upon this question since the first of July last.

We heard first that Mr. King was a bold, bad man who wanted to ask the Governor-General for something that had never been asked before. He was a Jack-in-the-box person, willing to dare, to dare again and yet to dare, for the purpose of remaining in office. The epithets applied to him have varied with the temper of the writer or speaker. Mr. Bell, of Hamilton, designated him as a "yellow as a Prince Albert canary." Mr. Bennett, with customary flamboyancy, refers to him as one of the greatest cowards in history. We are told that he was censured by Parliament, and that he escaped censure. We are asked to believe that his conduct will lead to annexation to the United States, and to estrangement from the British Empire. I recall that during the war Lord Jellicoe stated at one time that the measure of exaggeration in German official statements reflected their want of success. For instance, a statement that fifteen vessels had been sunk during the week might be taken to represent three ; but if twenty, then you might be fairly certain that we had escaped without a single loss.

SOME COMMON SENSE.

It might be well to examine with calmness some of the things which led up to the present issue. When Mr. King was elected last year with a majority only if we include the Progressives in the line-up, so long as we and they were loyal to the co-operative arrangement which was made, everything worked out very well. There came a time, however, when certain men of Conservative tendencies began to withdraw from the Liberal party, leaving in their excuse the Customs probe. It would be unfair and untruthful to say that the action was motivated by the idea that a tremendous moral issue was involved, and that they had stronger moral feelings than those that remained. The fact is that the old party spirit dies hard. It is the more resentful and the stronger human feeling. It has been engrained in the minds of men for generations. Progressives were Liberals or Conservatives before they were Progressives. A man like Lucas is just as distinctly Conservative in his outlook, in fact a good deal more so, than the Right Honorable Arthur Meighen. Men of this type began to break away. Certain legislation in which these gentlemen were particularly interested, rested in the Senate. Before them eternally was hung the bait, "Vote Tory and the Tory Senate will pass the legislation you seek ; vote Liberal and it will be consigned to oblivion." There is no doubt of this, it was open and acknowledged fact. Under the circumstances Mackenzie King proposed to dissolve Parliament. It was the only thing that could be done. It was no longer possible to conduct the Government of the country with dignity and security. At any time, one or three weak-kneed supporters might be won over by the senatorial bribes ; that is a frank but truthful statement of the case.

EXAMINE THE JURY.

A bold effort is made on the part of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Meighen to put the case in this way. "We have never known a criminal about to be condemned, who was not anxious to dismiss the jury, and thus avoid a verdict." These are the words of Mr. Bennett. No comparison could be given with less parallelism in it. Examine for a moment the jury. An ordinary juror takes an oath that he will true justice give in the case between his sovereign lord The King, and the prisoner at the bar. Was there one single man on that jury who could take such an oath? Every juryman-elect is subject to challenge on grounds of interest or prejudice. There was not one juror upon either side in the entire customs committee, from start to finish, who was in a position to give unbiased judgment upon the questions at issue. Would any person imagine for a moment that Mr. Stevens, having made the charges on which his very political life depended, could sit upon the jury as an unprejudiced individual, capable of dealing fairly with the case ? The same thing also applies to the Liberals, but it may be asked—What of Mr. Kennedy, the Progressive ? He was in a difficult and peculiar position. The Conservatives had stated time and time again in the House that he had no right to occupy a seat ; that he was the recipient of a Liberal gift, in that his election in Peace River, and it was only after he voted with the Conservatives that they handed him the laurel wreath. It is quite possible that any other Progressive on the committee, with the exception of the three extreme Conservatives, might have voted the other way. So much for the judgment of such a jury.

RUNNING AWAY.

But we are told that Mr. King, to avoid the vote, appealed to the people. But the people are the ultimate jury of the conduct of a government in any case. They are the true sovereigns. To speak of running away is grotesquely absurd. Had Mr. King attempted to shelter himself behind a narrow majority in the House, in order to avoid an election, the air would have been filled with cries of cowardice because he was afraid to bring on an election. There could have been more justice in it. The fact is that there is no solvent for such a situation as existed in the last days of the past session, except an appeal to the people. The men who cry "coward" are those who fear that in the final arbitrament —before the last court of appeal —before the spirit of common decency which still survives in this country, they will face an ignominious defeat.

MORE COMMON SENSE.

The whole argument is now being based upon some very fine and closely reasoned precedents. For my part, I would be far more willing to rest it upon common sense than upon precedent, but precedents are, after all, but the outgrowth of common sense in application. In Great Britain a certain rule of conduct has governed such cases. That rule has been established, not because there is something divine about it, not because it comes as the fiat of some god, but merely because it has been thought best in the courses of the evolution of the British Constitution, to have the King accept the advice of his ministers. We in Canada have an excellent illustration of the reasons in Canadian history and in present day politics. The King, or his representative, did not accept the advice of his ministers, when he would not dissolve at once into the violence of party conflict and the doctrine, "The King can do no wrong" must perish in a night. To avoid such conditions we ask the evolution of our constitutional practice, the King accepts the advice of his ministers—and the King is outside the realm of politics.

THE ARGUMENT.

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2. The next move was to cite a case where a premier in a similar position to Mr. King was defeated in the House and did not ask for a dissolution.

Here of course, the reply is that he was under no obligation to ask a dissolution. In fact, if there had been another party capable of carrying on it would have been Mr. King's duty to advise the Governor-General to call upon the leader of that party. The proof of the soundness of Mr. King's judgment lies in the fact that when Mr. Meighen did attempt to carry on, he was defeated within sixty-five hours.

3. The last resort has been to argue that no precedent existed for a minister getting a second dissolution after he had once was formed, although he was always entitled to it first. That is to say that Mr. King was entitled to the dissolution last year, but was not entitled to one this year.

The answer is (a) That Mr. King's dissolution last year was the regular, normal dissolution which always takes place at the end of a parliamentary term. While the full life of a parliament is five years, only in one case in the history of Canada, has a parliament lived out that full period, so that this is actually the first time that Mr. King has been granted a dissolution under special circumstances. (b) Common sense is no such rule regarding a second dissolution and there is abundant precedent for the statement. In 1895 Lord Roseberry resigned and Lord Salisbury took hold of the Government. He immediately asked for and was given a dissolution. That parliament would have lasted until 1902 but in 1900 Lord Salisbury, what is commonly called the khaki election in order to capitalize the enthusiasm of the conquest of South Africa. There is another parallel in the case of Mr. Asquith who actually obtained, in the year 1910, two dissolutions within a year, on account of his quarrel with the House of Lords, and neither of these dissolutions was at the expiry of a parliamentary term. (c) Such a rule, if it did exist, would be absurd. To say that a thing could be right, if done once, and wrong again in the same circumstances, would be a rather abnormal constitutional evolution. As a matter of fact, such a rule does not exist.

The position of Mackenzie King upon the question is absolutely sound. It is right if precedent is to be our guide. Far more important, it is right if we take common sense as our standard of action. The position cannot be altered by calling names. It is the natural and logical evolution of our constitution and everything is in favor of those who take the stand upon the ground of common sense and natural conduct.

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ISAAC DUCKETT'S GRANT.

Left £400 For the Benefit of Poor Maid-Servants.

Three hundred years ago a London citizen, Isaac Duckett by name, had a faithful maid-servant who, in the quaint and picturesque language of the period, "did well and honestly serve and demean herself." Her devotion is still commemorated in the ancient parish of St. Andrew, Holborn.

Isaac Duckett, before he died in 1620, left £400 for the benefit of poor maid-servants who, like his own domestic treasure, "did well and honestly served and demeaned themselves" for five consecutive years in the service of the same master. The bequest was invested in the purchase of land at Crayford, Kent, and every fifth year the accumulated interest is distributed to the good and faithful maidservants of the parish.

The trustees of the charity, who held solemn court in St. Andrew Street, Holborn circle, recently, made grants of not less than £5 or more than £20 each to deserving women, who were able to fulfill Isaac Duckett's condition.

The applicants, who must live and sleep in their employers' premises, also had to give evidence satisfactory to the trustees of habits of thrift and providence. There were few maidservants at the First Avenue Hotel, Holborn, which is within the parish boundary, satisfied the trustees that they were entitled to the grant, but the majority of the recipients of old Isaac's charity nowadays are housekespers.

Simple Enough.

Teacher: "Can any one tell me how a stovepipe is made?"

Johnny: "First you take a big long hole, and then you wrap some tin around it."—Good Hardware.

Books Printed on Bricks.

The British Museum contains books inscribed on oyster shells, bricks, tiles, bones, ivory, lead, iron, copper, sheepskin, wood, and palm leaves.

Ostriches as Racers.

At a recent meeting of the Adelaide (Australia) Trotting Club a race, unique in the history of sport, took place. It was an attempt to race ostriches, and a crowd of 15,000 people attended.

Five ostriches, some harnessed to light gigs and some ridden, were entered, but the birds were scared by the crowd and the race was a failure. One bird completed the course, but without attaining any great speed. It is hoped to do better when the birds have been better trained.

"The Soldier's Courtship."

The first cinema play produced in England was "The Soldier's Courtship." It was acted on the roof of the Alhambra Theatre, London. It was a film of about 40 feet, and was exhibited in one minute.

Couldn't Say.

Lawyer: "Is the defendant in the habit of drinking when he is alone?"

Witness: "I really cannot say, sir. I was never with him when he was alone."

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ROBT. LIGHT.

Here and There

Whaling operations off the coast of British Columbia this year have been very successful, and to the end of July the fleet had caught 182 whales. There are only six steamers operating this year, while last year the number was eight. The weather has been good to date and very little fog has been encountered.

Fire chiefs representing the stations in Montreal and various nearby centres left over the Canadian Pacific lines about twenty strong for Windsor recently to attend the annual convention of the Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs, which was held August 24th to 27th. The Association is made up of over 250 chiefs from all parts of the Dominion.

Nearly 2,000 racing pigeons, owned by pigeon racing devotees in Montreal, were shipped through the Canadian Pacific Express yards at Montreal recently to various points in Quebec and Ontario where they were released by the agents at the points to which they were shipped to fly back to their home roosts in Montreal. Practice races of this nature have been carried on through the summer months.

Thomas Meighan arrived in Winnipeg recently from Chicago prior to beginning work on his next picture "The Canadian". The wheat fields of the Canadian West will be the background for this picture. The location men and other members of the troupe passed through Montreal earlier on their way to the west where they were joined by Thomas Meighan; and they are looking over the Calgary district for a suitable location.

Announcement was made at the headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Toronto recently that, effective September 1st, Robert Niven, theatrical and special business clerk in the passenger department of the Company at Montreal, has been appointed assistant district passenger agent at Toronto. Mr. Niven is well known to the theatrical fraternity passing through Montreal with whom he came in contact in his business.

"I am convinced that Canada offers unlimited possibilities to immigrants from the Old Country," said the Marquis of Salisbury, Chairman of the Empire's Parliamentary Association and leader of the Conservatives in the British House of Lords, when interviewed at Vancouver recently.

His Lordship sailed recently from Vancouver to Australia to attend the Empire Parliamentary Association Conference in that Dominion this fall.

The first automatic or "remote" control power plant on the North American continent is to be built at the Slave Lake side of the tunnel connecting that body of water with Alouette Lake. The contract has been let by the British Columbia Electric Railway to a Vancouver construction company at a price of $500,000. The total cost of constructing a dam across the Alouette River, building a tunnel connecting the lake with Slave Lake and erecting a new power house will be approximately $2,800,000.

Over 50,000 railway cars which if placed end to end would stretch more than 400 miles are now available on the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway to handle the fall traffic in grain and live stock. The combined capacity of the 41,316 box cars for the grain crop which will be transported to the head of the lakes, is 570,040 tons. These are capable of carrying 60,320,000 bushels of grain each trip. Estimating that the cars make five trips between the grain fields and the head of the lakes or Vancouver the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is in a position to handle more than 300,000,000 bushels during the four months of the grain rush.

A Quiet Line.

This tragedy took place on a certain stretch of Highland railway line where trains are few and far between and, when they do arrive, do not do so strictly in accordance with the company's time-table.

A phlegmatic Englishman stood upon the platform awaiting the train that was to take him back to London after a fortnight among the grouse. Hours passed and then the visitor hailed a porter.

"This is a very quiet line," said the sportsman, banteringly; "I don't expect you have ever had an accident here."

"Ou ay, sir," corrected the porter, "since had an accident. Jemmy Gowan was coortin' the hotel-keeper's daughter, and she refused him, and so he cam' here and lay doon on the railway line."

"Ah, quite so," said the visitor sympathetically; "poor Jeemy died from exposure, I suppose."

Friendly Societies In England.

The voluntary friendly societies of England, succeeded in holding their own, notwithstanding the industrial depression of last year. There are some 10,000,000 persons making an independent insurance against sickness in the various societies, and the accumulated reserves total between £80,000,000 and £90,000,000. The membership of the societies affiliated with the National Conference stands at 7,451,509, and their accumulated funds amount to £65,381,157.

DARING SCANDINAVIANS.

Will Travel In 25-Foot Craft From London to Calcutta.

Three daring young Scandinavians are making an attempt to travel from London to Calcutta in an ordinary rowboat, a twenty-five-foot craft built of cedar wood and fitted with sliding seats. They intend to skirt the coast, covering about forty miles a day and camping ashore each night. The voyage will take them over five seas and three oceans, and they will erect their bivouac on the shores of over a dozen different countries.

They will take turns at rowing and steering, traveling mainly in the early morning and in the evening, and finding their food and drinking water as opportunity may offer. Hard Mr. King attempted to shelter himself behind a narrow majority in the House, in order to avoid an election, the air would have been filled with cries of cowardice because he was afraid to bring on an election. There could have been more justice in it. The fact is that there is no solvent for such a situation as existed in the last days of the past session, except an appeal to the people. The men who cry "coward" are those who fear that in the final arbitrament —before the last court of appeal —before the spirit of common decency which still survives in this country, they will face an ignominious defeat.

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INULIN FOR DIABETICS

Used to Advantage by Persons Who Cannot Eat Much Bread.

There is a multitude of sugars. Inulin is one of them. Some of these are predigested and ready for use. Glycogen is such a one. It is the form in which sugar is supposed to be in the muscles and in the liver, all ready for use; nothing to be done except to set fire to it and reap the results as heat, energy, lactic acid, or carbonic acid. We get some glycogen when we eat oysters, but in the main the organs make this chemical from the glucose we eat.

Next down the line comes glucose. When glucose is eaten, it is absorbed without being changed. The ordinary forms of sugar—those we think of as sugars—are converted into dextrose before they can be absorbed. That part of the dextrose not immediately turned to make heat and energy is converted into glycogen and stored. Some part of it eventually and indirectly results in the making of fat which is stored in the body.

Sugars do not and cannot contribute to the repair of the building of any tissue except fatty tissues. Fatty tissue is not tissue in the sense that bone, muscle, liver, and brain tissue are tissues. It is rather a storing form, somewhat similar to a liver rich in glycogen; muscle cells rich in mucin; bone cells rich in lime; and certain cells rich in water.

The simple sugars are called monosaccharids; the more complicated ones, polysaccharids. Among the polysaccharids is inulin. It is a carbohydrate found in Jerusalem artichokes and in some other vegetables. There is some reason for thinking that the system can use it for the purpose for which it uses sugars and at the same time without calling on the pancreas for extra work. The great problem in dieting a diabetic is to get enough carbohydrate food into him without overtaxing his pancreas. The claim is that inulin can be used to help out in this task.

Closely related chemically to the sugars are the starches; in fact, one dictionary calls a sugar a sweet starch, sweetness being the only quality the sugars have that the starches do not. In feeding diabetics the sugars given are figured as a part of the starch allowance. But starches vary almost as much as sugars do. The starch found in, say, beans, is not used as a starch when it is eaten; only 8 per cent. of the starch in soy beans is figured as starch in feeding a diabetic. Cellulose or woody fibre is another form of starch which the system does not use. The cellulose in wheat bran and in whole grain floors passes through the system unused.

All of this shows there is ground for thinking that diabetics may be able to use inulin to advantage where they cannot use much bread, cookies, potatoes, cane sugar, or honey.

WHY BLUE-EYED BABIES.

Usually Acquire a Different Color of Eye Before They Have Grown Up.

Babies born with blue eyes, as the majority are, usually acquire a different color of eye before they have grown up. What is the cause of this change?

The color of the eyes is determined by a circular curtain around the pupil of the eye called the iris. Seen under a powerful microscope the human iris appears to be made up of a loose mesh-work of cells shaped like branches of a tree. Scattered throughout them are minute particles of a blackish substance called melanin.

Next to the eye itself, at the back of the iris, is a double layer of cells arranged regularly like the bricks of a house. These also contain melanin, and this coloring prevents light passing into the eye except through the pupil, which contracts or dilates according as the eye is exposed to bright or dim light. Any other light is absorbed by the dark pigment in the iris.

In the case of most infants the layer at the back of the iris is filled with pigment, but the mesh-work contains very few of the melanin granules. Light penetrates the mesh-work, but a great deal of it is reflected by the dark layer at the back of the iris, and consequently the light returns to an observer unabsorbed. The eyes then appear to have a blue tint.

Thus, blue eyes are not caused by any blue pigment. But the amount and distribution of the melanin in the mesh-work of the iris determines the precise variety of light-colored eye and causes them to appear light blue, grey-blue, green-blue or dark blue. As life advances, more and more pigment tends to be deposited in the iris, and so an infant's eyes gradually become darker—one of nature's conjuring tricks.

Truth About Cat's Eyes.

A cat can see better in the dusk than can a human being because the cat's eyes are sensitive to ultra-violet rays. Its pupils are capable of greater expansion than those of man's or of almost any other animal, thus admitting more light. The cat uses its whiskers for feelers in the dark. Its sure-footedness is a great help to it. So it gets along better in the dark than most animals. The belief that it can see by night with the same degree of clearness as by day is, however erroneous.

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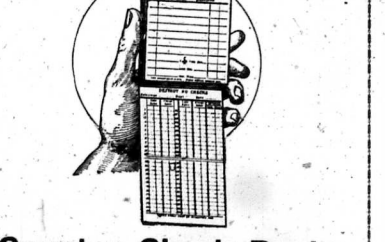

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Responsibility and the Will.

Responsibility strengthens the will. Many a weak man when put into a position of responsibility has made good and astonished his associates by the exhibition of qualities that they never imagined he possessed, and that probably would have lain dormant had not responsibility brought them to the surface. There is no great mystery about this. A position of responsibility forces a man to make quick decisions, and this training naturally strengthens the will. There is still another reason why responsibility develops a man's will. If an individual is holding down a position of trust, he is naturally looked up to by his subordinates. This puts him on his mettle, and he uses all his resources in the determination to prove worthy of that trust. Responsibility has also been known to cure men of the drink habit for the same reason.—Dr. James Walsh in American Magazine.

Gardens in Japan and China.

The garden, per se, in both Japan and China is most frequently to be found in the grounds of some public building or temple. The Chinese garden is as reversed to our eyes as their writing, for it consists chiefly of water. On a pool or pond they develop the wonderful aquatic plants, the lotus, lilies of myriad color and variety and brilliant foliage specimens. In addition to this the walks are sometimes bordered with flowering plants in pots or jardinieres, which are changed and shifted from time to time. Of these the favorites are such flowers as the peony and others which are believed to possess medicinal properties. But the essential of the Chinese gardener is to display his aquatic floriculture.

King of the Forest!

The mahogany tree well deserves the title, "king of the forest," because of its great wood value, and its beauty and stateliness. It does not always develop a trunk as large as some of its tropical neighbors, but often it reaches a greater height. One hundred feet is not unusual. The West Indies, Mexico, Latin America, parts of Southern Florida and the Bahamas are its native haunts. For many years the supply of mahogany seemed almost inexhaustible, but now there is grave danger of the output becoming less and less because of the scarcity of mature trees. Other woods are being substituted for real mahogany. A tree three feet in diameter is probably not less than 200 years old, indicating the slow growth of the species.

Only Real Riches.

There is no wealth but life; life, including all its powers of love, joy and of admiration. That country is the richest which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy human beings; that man is richest who, having perfected the functions of his own life to the utmost, has also the widest helpful influence, both personal and by means of his possessions, over the lives of others.—Ruskin.

Milton and Italy.

How delightful was Italy to Milton! His Allegro and Penseroso show that he could fully appreciate both its mirth and its majesty. He returns not the less to live out a career of illustrious service in his own country, where his brave heart and philosophic mind were of more avail to his time than even his sacred song to ours.—Julia Ward Howe.

Submarine Coal Mines.

There are many submarine coal deposits off the British Isles, but so far they are not much worked. The tunnels of the mines at Whitehaven extend some four miles from shore under the Irish sea, however, and there also is some submarine coal mining at Bolness near the Firth of Forth and at Monkwearmanth in Durham.

Power of the Spirit in Deafness.

The central thought which comes from my experience with deafness is that remedy—recompense. There, as elsewhere, is the natural law—that nature seeks always to balance itself. The only irreparable disaster in deafness is that one which would despoil the spirit—the will; and here again, as was shown in depression, it is within the personality, within the bounds and terms of our own understanding, that exist the laws which reharmonize the discordant condition and reinvest the mind with its conscious power to dominate the forces and events of life. —Margaret Baldwin, in Atlantic.

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PARTNERS OR PAID HANDS?

Sir Percival Phillips Sees Much Good In Profit-Sharing.

British working men, who look enviously upon their more fortunate brethren in the United States, will be surprised to learn that one of the foundations of American prosperity is profit-sharing, says Sir Percival Phillips in Answers. The workers in many shops are financially partners, not merely paid hands.

I do not mean that they have tried to secure control of their employers' business on Bolshevistic lines. Their admittance on a profit-sharing basis is a voluntary gesture on the part of the owners of industrial plants. These owners rightly believe that if their men have a genuine stake in the business they will show greater and more sustained interest in their jobs.

Every man in the service of the Niagara Falls Power Company is a shareholder. When he has been employed for six months he is allowed to buy shares equal to one-half of a year's wages, paid for at the rate of 25 cents per week for each $100 share at par. These shares to-day yield eight per cent. In addition, the men receive six per cent. on their weekly wages instead of a bonus. They are protected by an old age pension scheme beginning at the age of fifty-four.

Profit-sharing schemes vary in character according to conditions in different organizations. Thus, the Neptune Meter Works of New York, which may be cited as a typical specimen of the "small shop," bases its distribution of profits on the yearly saving in methods of production. The men receive fifty per cent. of the amount saved. The remainder, which goes to the company, is turned back into new and improved machinery. This in turn makes for greater efficiency and still higher wages.

The employes of the Neptune Meter Works received last year an eight per cent. addition to agreed wages, plus a further ten per cent. at the end of the year, based on profits. All 625 employes benefited by this scheme, including the office staff.

This "community of interest" policy extends beyond financial considerations. Workers and employers alike support a scheme of "industrial democracy" for the government of the plant. They have a Parliament in which the workmen may bring up any question they desire. It is dealt with in the form of a "Bill," which receives as careful and fair consideration as any measure put before the British House of Commons.

The General Electric Company, which employs 20,000 men at its great Shenectady works, and many thousands more in other parts of the United States, believes in profit-sharing and thrift schemes, which are open to all grades of workers.

General Motors Corporation, which manufactures various types of automobiles, likewise maintains a share-buying and thrift plan for its 99,000 employes, who are concentrated in sixty-five plants throughout America, forty-eight of them in Detroit. This city is full of workmen's homes, built out of profits accruing from the share-in-the-company-scheme, which supplements the high wages paid for all classes of skilled and unskilled labor.

British working men have never looked kindly upon such schemes. Their point of view was expressed by Mr. A. Brownlie, of the North British Locomotive Co., Glasgow, a member of the London Daily Mail's mission to the United States, the final conference between the mission and the heads of important industrial concerns in New York.

Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the board of the General Electric Co., asked whether, from the standpoint of the ware-earner, the share-buying system was desirable. Mr. Browning replied:

"The mentality of the British worker is such that if the employer comes along with such a scheme, the first question the worker asks is: 'What is the employer going to get out of it?'"

There is no such suspicion in the minds of working men in the United States. British-born craftsmen who are prospering there admit that distrust of "the boss" has vanished since they took root on this side of the Atlantic. Profit-sharing is merely another expression of the mutual trust and good will that exist between employer and employe in American mills and factories.

The firms that were pioneers in profit-sharing entered the new field with caution and some doubt of its success. The venture has amply repaid them. It has repaid the workers by breaking down the barriers between Capital and Labor. You can see the proof in their comfortable, almost luxurious homes, equipped with hardwood floors, bathrooms and telephones, that have been paid for out of such schemes, and with the benevolent assistance of employers.

British industry will turn the corner when it learns the lesson taught by its rivals in the United States: that Capital and Labor must work together instead of against each other, and that any scheme which gives a man direct and permanent interest in his firm, beyond a daily wage, is bound to react favorably on both.

Daily Thought.

Gravity is the ballast of the soul, which keeps the mind steady.—Fuller.

Causes for Divorce.

Desertion ranks first as a cause for divorce, cruelty second, adultery third.

"SISTERS" NEVER TALK

THE CONVENT OF THE SILENT SISTERS.

Women Who Are Not Only Content But Glad to Pass Through Life Without Uttering a Word, Even In the Solitude of Their Cells.

Probably not many of the women who every year help to swell the tide of gaiety at Biarritz are even aware that but a short distance from their chatter and laughter is a community of women who pass their lives in unbroken silence.

The sceptic may smile incredulously at the suggestion that a woman who has a voice can exist without using it, but a visit to the Convent of the Silent Sisters would soon convince him that there are women who are not only content but glad to pass through life without uttering a word, even in the solitude of their cells.

Let us take a peep at this sanctuary of silent women: As we enter the gate and make our way up the long, dark avenue that leads to the convent, the spirit of the place seems to envelop us. Outside, the world is full of sunshine and life: there no sound but the crunching of the sand beneath our feet falls on the ear.

In the distance we catch a glimpse of a procession of black-and-white-robed figures in single file, passing ghost-like across the end of the avenue, the sun lighting up the crosses which gleam white from the blackness of their cowls. They are the Silent Sisters on their way to chapel, refectory, or cell, with bowed heads and downcast eyes, telling their beads with mutely-moving lips. Here and there in the distance, as we emerge at last from the avenue, we see solitary figures with large straw hats stooping industriously over their garden-work; but no eye turns to note the coming of strangers.

Our guides—two sisters from a neighboring convent who are under no pledge of silence—conduct us first to the chapel, a plain, almost bare building, part of which is screened from view by white curtains. Here, we are told, the sisters perform their daily devotions where no eye can see them. At four o'clock, winter and summer, they leave their barren cells and for three unbroken hours tell their beads and say their mute prayers until they are summoned to their spartan breakfast. Two more hours they spend, later in the day, with their rosaries and prayers in this secluded corner of the chapel, the rest of the day being devoted to work of various kinds and to meditation.

From the chapel we are conducted to the refectory, a dark, uninviting chamber with sanded floor, along which run wooden tables and benches. The tables are spread for the midday meal with an array of brown water-jugs and wooden spoons and forks displayed on coarse serviettes, which take the place of a table-cloth. During the meals not a sound is heard —even a whisper would be a grave offence bringing swift penance; and every Friday the sisters eat their meals on their knees.

Before we pass out again we catch a nearer glimpse of two of the Silent Sisters who pass with bent heads, as oblivious of our presence as if we did not exist. They wear dresses and aprons of white flannel, secured at the waist with a girdle of rope; clumsy sabots are on their feet; the heads are covered with tight-fitting caps of linen; and over all is a black cowl, draped to conceal the face, with a large white linen cross on the back. A rosary hangs at the side of the skirt, and a cross of metal gleams on the breast.

AMAZING STRONG MEN.

One Man Pushed Back an Automobile Going at Full-Speed?

Mr. J. C. Price, the Gloucester (England) weight-lifter, has recently beaten all records in his particular line. He lifted 430 pounds with his right hand and 407½ pounds with his left.

Some years ago, a man named Letti gave an astonishing show at the London Hippodrome. He was quite small, being only five feet in height and weighing ten stone, and he was then thirty-seven years old.

He began his performance by lifting a huge anchor on which were four men, the whole weighting 1,500 pounds. He then tried his strength against a fifteen-horsepower automobile which, when its engine was going at full power, he stopped and actually pushed back across the arena.

One of the strongest men in the world is an Indian, Rama Morti Naidu, who was born in the Madras Presidency. Like Letti, he is short, but stout and a mass of muscle. One of his tricks is to allow a full-grown elephant to step upon his stomach.

Then, Rama also allows two heavy transport wagons filled with men from the audience to be driven over his body at once, one wheel crossing his chest, the other his thighs.

Rama's normal chest measurement is forty-seven inches, but once, when a chain was placed around his chest and pulled tight by four powerful sailors, he expanded it to no less than fifty-six inches, in spite of the resistance of the seamen's grip on the chain.

The great feat of the late Mr. Sandow, which his rival Samson was unable to copy, was to lie on the stage holding a bar-bell weighing 280 pounds, and then rise to his feet with this huge weight held with one arm above his head.

When Boston Was in Trouble.

In 1774, on the 1st of June, the Boston port bill went into operation. At once the harbor was closed against all vessels and business was suspended. In a 20 days' notice the citizens of Boston were deprived of their means of gaining a living. Indignation ran high throughout the colonies, contributions were raised in other cities for their relief, and the people of Marblehead offered the Boston merchants the use of their wharves.

Girl Guides Not In Favor.

Girl Guides are condemned by the Primate of Hungary on the ground that the organization are masculine in character and pursue masculine aims. The Primate prohibits the establishment of such organizations in any of the institutions under his control, declaring the movement to be "opposed to the very soul of a girl."

Sea Water For London Zoo.

Sea water for the aquarium tanks in the London Zoo is brought from the Bay of Biscay.

Long Railway Tunnel.

The longest railway tunnel on the American continent is the Rogers Pass tunnel on the Rocky Mountain division of the Canadian Pacific line, which is five miles in length and runs under Mt. Macdonald, in the Selkirk range, It was constructed at a cost of more than $10,000,000. Previous to its being put through, the Hoosac tunnel on the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad, 4¾ miles in length, was the longest tunnel in America.

China's Water Transportation.

On the rivers, streams or canals of China transportation and postal facilities depend on the sampans. Women, as well as men, operate them all day and the prehensile foot renders their task much easier. Every Chinese postman, lying on his boat, steers with his hands and rows with his toes. He holds the oars strongly between the great toe and the others and gives a vigorous motion to the boat by the powerful action of the leg muscles.

Only That Difference.

As I was going shopping I met a charming little fellow, who spoke to me quite politely. In further conversation I inquired his name. "Oh," he answered with easy assurance, "it's just the same as my daddy's, only it's got 'Jr.' on the end of it."—Chicago Tribune.

Solomon's Fountain.

Water from King Solomon's "Sealed Fountain," seven miles from Jerusalem, is conveyed to the city through modern iron pipes part of the way and the remainder of the distance by an ancient aluiceway known as Solomon's aqueduct.

Japanese Marriage Agencies.

Marriage agencies in Japan are now limited to 25 pesos fee on each match made. One peso for an introductive five for a hunt for a life partner and ten for actually binding two together are the legal prices.

Mirrors for Household Decoration.

They say that a man's first thought on entering a room is, "Where is there a place to sit down?" but a woman's first thought is, "Where is there a mirror?" It has been woman's thought from time immemorial, for from time immemorial there have been mirrors. It is only since the beginning of the sixteenth century that mirrors have been used as articles of household furniture and decoration, and there are few women of the present day who do not realize and make use of their artistic value in adorning their homes.

New Material for Paper Pulp.

Experiments in the use of lalang grass for paper pulp have been carried out in Australia. There are millions of tons of lalang grass growing in Queensland. It produces three crops a year, and is considered a curse to the country. It resembles esparto grass and, when dried, yields as high as 60 per cent of first-class paper-making pulp.

Hands Off The People's Railway

Meighen can't Win! If you want Stable Government give King a Working Majority.

The Liberals gave the Canadian National Railways a chance to make good. They deserve the support of Public Ownership Ontario. The Liberals took the National Railways out of Politics; placed them under strong management independent of political interference; strengthened and supported them without injury to their Competitor. Today the Canadian National Railways are the world's greatest success in Public Ownership.

You will keep faith with the Canadian National Railways by voting Liberal.

The Conservative Party is committed to a policy hostile to the people's railways. Mr. Meighen's new partner, Mr. Patenaude, from Montreal, has said he would sell them. Mr. Black, from Halifax, now in charge of our National Railways, threatens their dismemberment. Mr. Black as a ship owner, is in competition with himself, for this same Mr. Black, as Minister, controls the ships of the Canadian Merchant Marine.

The break-up of the Canadian National Railways would throw thousands of your fellow citizens out of employment. Hundreds of millions of dollars would be lost. Public ownership in Canada would receive a fatal blow.

YOUR VOTE ON SEPTEMBER 14 will be a test of Ontario's belief in public ownership.

Do not tinker with this great National asset.

In 1925 Mr. Patenaude said of the C.N.R. **"If necessary they should be sold."** He has not changed his opinion. In 1926 he says, **"I have entered the Cabinet with my principles and opinions."**

The Hon. Mr. Black, the new Minister of Railways, attacking the C.N.R. in the House of Commons, urged **"That the integrity of the Intercolonial should be restored."** In other words, **"break up the C.N.R."**

Vote Liberal

Liberal Publicity Bureau, Toronto.

VOTE FOR H. H. HORSEY

Liberal Candidate in Prince Edward-Lennox

Pa's Son-in-Law

SON-IN-LAW CO PA'S
HM-M! SUSPICIOUS!
SON-IN-LAW
S-BUT-I LIVE HERE IN THIS HOTEL!
IS 'AT SO! IS 'A-AT SO!
ABSENT MINDED PA
THEN WOT'S-TH' IDEAR O'THAT OFF YER SHOES AN SNEAKIN' UP STAIRS IN YER STOCKIN'S FEET, 'STEAD A TAKIN' TH' ELEVATOR LIKE A CASH CUSTOMER SHOULD?
ER-UH-GOSH!
BY WELLINGTON
I-IT WAS JUST FORCE O' HABIT, OFFICER—HONEST! I DIDN'T EVEN KNOW I DID IT! Y-YA SEE I'VE ONLY BEEN AWAY FROM MY WIFE ABOUT A WEEK!
OH?

Wilson's - Hardware

Let us show you the latest improved model of our famous

Companion Range

Its popularity is its best recommendation

D. B. WILSON

Phone 138

Insurance!

Protects you from loss by fire at a small expense.

We have been in the insurance business for years and can give you good service.

Agents for all classes of Insurance.

Consult

HARSHAW & SON

Fire, Life, Accident and Auto Insurance

NAPANEE, ONT.

Radio and Batteries

Authorized dealers for Freed-Eisemann and Stromberg-Carlson Radios. These sets can be heard any night by appointment.

We carry a full line of Radio Batteries, all styles and prices.

We have just installed one of the latest type chargers to look after your car or radio storage battery.

Get your Radio License from us.

Then if you are about to wire your house, or have any of your wiring equipment altered give us a call. We carry a complete line of Fixtures, Shades, Heating Appliances, Irons, Toasters, Percolaters.

The National line of Electric Ranges, and the Beach Electric Range. Let us give you a price on installing that range or water heater now before the Spring rush comes on.

Get that Thermo Flat Rate Heater installed before Spring. The place to get it is at VINE'S ELECTRIC SHOP.

Then let us instll that Icola Refrigerator Plant in your home. One of the latest types of Refrigerator Plants, complete with or without refrigerator, in case you have your refrigerator.

One good second-hand Barnet Refrigerator for sale.

4-Burner Oil Stove and Oven for sale.

Vine's Electric Shop

Market Square. - 'Phone 367

Residence Phone 112-F.

WHERE RESTS YOUR LOVED ONE

there place the most enduring, the most beautiful evidence of your affection and devotion possible to obtain—a monument in imperishable Marble or Granite, designed, carved and erected by us, specialists in this work.

We will make special designs for you at the lowest possible cost.

Talk it over with

WM. M. HOWITT,

Napanee, - Ontario

SCRANTON COAL

VanLuven

HEAT FOLKS

BUY YOUR COAL NOW

Don't laugh at this poor fellow! Here's the first cold snap, with the furnace "raring" for food—and he's forgotten to order any! Last spring, when the warm days came, he shed his brains with his overcoat, and his wife put them away in mothballs. What he should have done was to use the same brains in July that he did in January, and

Call the *HEAT FOLKS* for good, clean coal

VanLuven

Phone 92 Napanee

DAVY & ALLISON

Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils. Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,

Next to Caton's.

FRED S. SCOTT

BARBER and TOBACCONIST

John St.

(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right.

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

F. C. MARTIN & SON

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

Ambulance Service in Connection

Prompt attention to night or day calls.

Office Telephone No. 74.

Residence Telephone No. 375

An automatic lowering device with green grass grave lining, and earth covering, have been recently added to the equipment. This is one of the most up-to-date equipments that can be purchased.

Successors to Hambly & Ming.

24-6m

Liberal Committee Rooms!

Committee Rooms have been opened

In The Harshaw Block

For both Lady and Men Workers

The Rooms will be open every day.

All Liberals are Cordially Invited to make use of the rooms

GRACE UNITED CHURCH

REV. W. P. WOODGER, B.A., Minister.

9.30—Class meeting.

Public worship at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be conducted by the pastor.

11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Adult Classes.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Prayer meeting.

Visitors cordially invited to all services.

"Pollyanna."

This play will be given in Grace United Church, Thursday evening, Sept. 23rd. Watch for further announcement. 41-tf

Fair Dates Change.

The dates for Odessa Fair have been changed and the annual exhibition under the auspices of the Ernesttown Agricultural Society will be held on October 5th and 6th.

Fishermen's Supplies.

Whitefish nets, herring nets, trout nets, cotton line and Leader net. Whitefish nets of very strong thread and over size mesh now in stock.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

POULTRY WANTED.

We want your Poultry, especially your hens ALIVE, and will pay you highest cash prices for same. Bring them in any time you wish and GO HOME WITH THE CASH. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE M. B. MILLS CO.

40-b

F. S. Boyes Elected.

In the election on Tuesday last Mr. F. S. Boyes was elected to fill the vacancy in the town council, caused by the resignation of J. M. Graham, who was appointed Town Treasurer. The election was a very quiet one and the vote light. The vote was as follows:

Boyes	402
Paul	350
Majority for Boyes	52

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN!

From Railway and Bull-Ring Come Strange Stories.

A station-master on the Calais-Paris line has been killed in a very curious and unusual way. While stepping out of the way of an oncoming express, some gangers working on the metals left a spade behind. The train threw the spade on to the platform with great force. It struck the station-master and killed him instantly.

The Paris Matin tells an even stranger and more unusual story of a similar kind. During a bull-fight in Valencia, the bull, after the matador had fixed his sword in its neck, shook itself violently. The weapon flew out of the ring and transfixed one of the attendants in the chest.

A unique circumstance, which have formed the basis of a Sexton Blake mystery, occurred in connection with a Brighton-Victoria train some time ago. A bar of iron crashed through the window of one of the compartments. It seemed to come from nowhere. It was a mystery bar. Had the gentleman it killed been in the compartment alone, and had the bar gone clean through the compartment, instead of lodging in it as evidence, the mystery surrounding the unfortunate victim's death would have been complete.

Nearly every manufacturing town has a story to tell of a burst flywheel. The one which burst a few years ago at a factory at Leyland, near Preston, was small compared with many fly-wheels in the vast cotton mills, being only sixteen feet in diameter and weighing only eight tons.

Pieces of the metal weighing as much as five hundredweight were flung to a distance of several hundred yards. One piece cut through the steam-pipe leading from the boilers to the engine. A man was badly scalded in a plucky attempt to shut off steam, and another man was struck on the head by a piece of brick and badly cut.

PRESENTS FOR PREMIER.

Mrs. Baldwin Doesn't Know What to Do With All the Gifts.

More presents are received by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, than by any other man—royalty not excepted—in Great Britain. All the spare room at 10 Downing street and at Chequers, his country residence, is needed to accommodate the innumerable gifts of every kind that come pouring in week by week.

Gifts of pipes alone amount to over 8,000, while elaborately carved pipes, tobacco pouches, pounds of every brands of tobacco under the sun, patent pipe cleaners, ashtrays, and every conceivable kind of object for the smoker have been received from all parts of the country. Fond as the Premier of the pipe, he would be a smoking fiend, indeed, if he succeeded in using up all these pipes and accessories during his lifetime.

As a result of the strike he was inundated with a perfect shoal of gifts, numbering, altogether, nearly 2,000. These included dairy products, umbrellas, walking-sticks, cakes, pies, and an infinite variety of food, wearing apparel, and bric-a-brac.

While one envies Mr. Baldwin his good fortune in being so popular, one cannot but sympathize with Mrs. Baldwin, who has to solve the difficult domestic problem of what shall be done with all these gifts—especially the perishable ones. And every post is adding considerably to the already over-flowing store. It must be like having a birthday every day of the year.

Until recently Mr. Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, held the distinction of receiving the greatest annual number of gifts, his harvest in this way amounting to 2,500 a year. Mr. Baldwin, however, has set up a new record. The Prime Minister is always deeply touched by every new expression of good will, and he greatly values every one of them, as well as the hundreds of letters of praise that come in every week.

BAY CIRCUIT

Rev. R. J. Merriam, Pastor.

Sand Hill Church: Public worship 10.30 a.m.

Bay Bay Church: Sunday School at 1.30 p.m.; Public Worship 2.30 p.m.

Gretna Church: Sunday School 10.30 a.m.; Public Worship 7.30 p.m.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer.

BATH.

Miss Lorna Calver, of Toronto, who has been spending the summer with her brother, Max Calver, has returned home.

Dr. and Mrs. Etherington, of Kingston, spent Tuesday afternoon last at D. H. Wemp's.

Mrs. Faber Covert and daughters, Madeline and Marie, are visiting friends at Valleyfield, Que.

Mrs. Florence Chapman and Mr. and Mrs. Irvine Chapman, of Colborne, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rikley, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hoselton and family and Mrs. Chas. Bell and children, of Rochester, N.Y., are guests of Mrs. Lavinia Hoselton.

Rev. Hope Swayne, of Milford, made a short visit recently with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Swayne at St. John's Rectory.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Davy and family, of Kingston, spent Sunday last at W. H. Hall's, Miss Audrey Davy remaining for a few days.

ODESSA.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lee, of Rochester, N.Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lee, of Watertown, N.Y., spent a week with their sister, Mrs. E. Vrooman, and other relatives.

Fred Douglas, of Quebec, was a recent guest of Harvey Shaw and Miss Eunice Shaw.

George Scott, Montreal, spent the holidays with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Fraser.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Conway, New York are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Roy Graham.

Dr. Harold Ettinger and Mrs. Ettinger, Kingston, were recent guests of the former's grandmother, Mrs. Geo. Watts. Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ettinger and daughter, Bessie, Kingston, were also week-end guests.

Mrs. Harvey Denyes, Moscow, spent a day recently with Mrs. S. J. Sproule.

Miss Hattie Henzy and Miss Tillie White, Kingston, spent Friday last with Mrs. Wm. Calder.

Mr. and Mrs. Urban Ryan and little son, Virgil, of Erie, Pa., spent a few days with their cousins, Mrs. B. L. King and Mrs. W. E. Topliff.

Miss Beryl Jones, Kingston, is spending her holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Burgess, Rochester, N.Y., are visiting relatives and friends here.

Miss Gladys Topliff, who has been spending her holidays with her father, W. E. Topliff, has returned to Pickering.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lawlor and sons, Francis and Gerrald, spent Sunday last with the former's sister, Mrs. James Burns, Erinsville.

Has a New Forest Nursery.

The Government of Nova Scotia by order-in-council have granted the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for the establishment of a Forest Nursery in Lawrencetown, in Annapolis County. The new nursery begins life under the happiest of conditions. Lawrencetown is a central and attractive location for such an undertaking. There about two years ago Mr. Barnjum planted at Annapolis Royal the seeds of Norway spruce, white spruce, Sitka spruce and Norway, white and Sitka pine. About one million plants are now in stock and ready for transplanting. These young seedlings have been presented by Mr. Barnjum to the Nova Scotia nursery and later will be transplanted to Lawrencetown.

Capt. A. M. O. Gold, a returned man who has already had considerable experience in nursery work in British Columbia Forest Service has been secured as manager for the Lawrencetown reserve.

Gas-Stove "Pops."

When the gas in a gas-stove is turned off one always hears a "pop." This is because in modern gas-stoves the gas is not directly connected to the burners, but runs first of all into a special "chamber" in which a mixture of gas and air is formed. When turned on, the current of gas has first to expel the plain air in this mixing chamber and that is why the burners don't light at once. In the same way, when we turn the tap off, the current of gas no longer carries the air along with it and the latter rushes into the chamber, mingling with the remnants of gas still there and forming an explosive mixture. The last spark of the expiring light catches this mixture and it is fired. Thus we get a tiny explosion.

Magistrate Gave Decision.

"I understand," remarked Mr. Callahan to his friend, Mr. Casey, "that the judge fined ye $10 for assaultin' Conchita the other day."

"He did that," answered Mr. Casey, "an' it was a proud moment, I'll tell ye, whin I heard the sintince."

"How's that?"

"I'm thinkin'," continued Mr. Casey, "that it showed which one of us had the best of the fight."

A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

"Mother," said little Bobby, bursting into the house, "there's going to be the deuce to pay down at the grocer's. His wife has got a baby girl and he's had a "Boy Wanted" sign in the window for a week."—The Progressive Grocer.

Summer Necessities.

Screen doors, window screens, lawn hose, coal oil stoves, electric irons.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tahlon, Pastor.

10.00 a.m.—Class meeting.
10.30 a.m.—Public worship.
11.35 a.m.—Church School and Bible Classes.
6.30—Organ recital.
7.00—Evening worship.
The pastor will preach at both services.

WHY NOT BAR THE UNSAFE CAR?

BY ERWIN GREER
(President Greer College of Automotive Engineering, Chicago, Ill.)

If Kipling lived in Chicago his plaint would be something like this:

Ship me somewhere out of Suez:
Ship me anywhere that's far.
Where there ain't no traffic orders,
And a man can dodge a car.

When the motorist pays more attention to the operating condition of his car, and less to how fast he can push it, there will be less traffic accidents.

Analyze one day's accidents in any of our big cities and you will discover numerous mishaps that could have been prevented had the car owners involved been driving cars that were mechanically right.

I believe the "rolling wreck"—the car that isn't safe—should be barred from the road, exactly as we are now seeking to eliminate the drunk driver. And just between you and I there is no choice between the two for both are the cause of accidents.

For instance: There is the chap who drives on a crowded street with practically no brakes at all. On a rainy or snowy day he uses no chains. And he, be it known, is just as responsible as the fellow who drives while drunk.

Not a few drivers are paying much attention to signs, lights, bells and other traffic signalling devices. The average driver cares not think of traffic puzzles and safety at the same time. A motorist cannot be overloaded with too many rules and be expected to drive at his best.

Right turns are permitted in most cities. But when there are some twenty drivers all making right turns, pedestrians do not have half a chance of safety that is due them and the drivers themselves are further confused by reason of the congestion.

The average driver is made to feel that traffic is a sort of contest in which a false move will mean arrest. He comes to fear an officer with the result that he arrives at the crossing in a highly nervous state of suffering from the traffic complex.

But give the cities the credit that is due them. They are doing their utmost to solve the traffic problem and it is a tough job.

All of which doesn't excuse the book that rides without brakes and is a menace to public safety.

BAY CIRCUIT.

After our short vacation spent near Lake Joseph, Fenelon Falls and Toronto, we have returned much refreshed and earnestly desire to serve every person in the best interest of the Kingdom.

Considering the weather, we had good congregations at each of the services on Sunday.

Rev. W. J. M. Cragg, M.A., of Kobe, Japan, will be with us on Sunday and Monday, Sept. 19th and 20th.

Subject for next Sunday's discourse, "God's Waiting Ones."

NEWBURGH.

Mrs. David Weese, of Tisdale, Sask., has been the guest of her son, Mr. Wm. Weese, and has visited with Mrs. E. Weese, Newburgh, last week.

Mrs. F. Burns and daughter, of Chicago, are week-end visitors in Newburgh. Mrs. Burns was formerly Miss L. Burdette, and lived in Newburgh and Bridlewood.

Councillor Ward Wartman was in Toronto last week attending the sessions of the Undertakers' Association.

Mr. Arthur Matthews passed away on Monday last at his home near Erinsville, and his funeral was held in Tamworth church on Wednesday. The following from Newburgh attended: Mr. and Mrs. George Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Holder, Mrs. Vanderwaler and Mrs. Bowerman.

Mr. and Mrs. George Paul and daughter, Celia, and Misses Emma and Clara Shorey are taking in Toronto Fair.

Other visitors at the Fair are Mr. and Mrs. C. Walker, Mr. Thos. Bray, Miss Helen Benn, of Colebrook; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Helen Paul and Miss E. M. Paul and Master Clancy Shier.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wartman are visiting their son, Rev. Duff Wartman, at Gravenhurst.

Max Miles has returned to Newburgh after spending his holidays in Windsor.

Mr. Chas. Wellbanks, village clerk, who has been ill for a few weeks, is able to walk about.

Mr. Ross Mounce, of Oshawa, is spending his holidays with his parents.

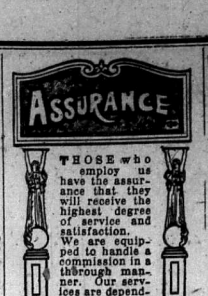
The stores are closing on Tuesday and Thursday evenings for the fall and winter season.

Mrs. Hailey, of Belleville, is visiting with her nephew, Mr. H. Snider.

Mr. Jack Rogers, of Newburgh, is now located in Detroit.

The Newburgh friends of Robert Stuart Ryan, of Port Hope, son of Mr. Harold Ryan, congratulate him on his success in his school work. He is only sixteen years of age and is ready to enter the University in his second year. He attended Newburgh school during his childhood years.

Miss L. Anderson and Miss Eva Pearson, Toronto, Mr. Geo. Fuller, Mr. Lawrence Artisey, A.B., Rev. Jas. F. Gregory, A.B., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bray during the week. Miss Anderson delighted the audience with her singing on Wednesday evening, at the Mission Hall.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LAWN SEED

Government Tested

This is a good time to sow this seed to freshen up the lawn for spring.

GEO. E. WINTER,

Seed Store

Dundas St. Phone 78.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Chester Conklin, the comedian with the walrus moustache, grew a beard for the new Robert Kane picture, "THE WILDERNESS WOMAN." Also a 2-reel Western. Also a good comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

"THE WHEEL," which William Fox produced as one of the John Golden Unit of Clean American productions, was adapted from the sensational New York stage success by Winchell Smith. It deals with the dramatic struggle of a young wife to save her husband from the deadly toils of the gambling den.

Also a funny two reel comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

"TRIPLE ACTION," Blue Streak Lariat Production, starring Pete Morrison, is a real Western picture that is certain to appeal to all those who revel in good riding, hard fighting and deeds of daring.

Also a special comedy.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Napanee's Leading Theatre

The Home of Good Photo Plays.

Paints.

Martin-Senour 100% pure paints, white lead, oils and glass, always in stock.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.

The Great English Preparation. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Used for Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $2 per box, for $5. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. Write pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

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L. L. MOORE, Principal.

dec-21

Does YOUR Church Need Decorating?

Some person has said "Cleanliness Comes Next to Godliness."

You start the ball rolling—suggest something being done—get a committee together. Name the day and hour for meeting at your church.

'Phone or write C. B. Scantlebury, Church Decorator, Belleville, to meet your committee. He will be there—offer suggestions—give you sketches; all without cost to you.

Just command this superior Church Decorating Service by writing

C. B. SCANTLEBURY, Belleville.

Exclusive Church Decorator.

A few recently decorated churches by this firm are: Switzerville United, Strathcona United, Wooler United, Presbyterian at Stirling.

38-tf.

THE RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

will address a meeting of the electors in the

Napanee Armouries

On Friday Evening,

SEPT. 10th

at 8 p.m.

H. H. HORSEY

Liberal Candidate, and other Prominent Speakers will also address the meeting.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BAYER Genuine ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache Neuritis Lumbago
Pain Neuralgia Toothache Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe — Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. (Acetyl Salicylic Acid. "A. S. A.") While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

THE PARADISE OF WALES

BEAUTY AMONG SNOWDONIA'S PEAKS.

Scenery of District That Lies Between the River Conway and the Menai Straits Cannot Be Excelled In the British Isles.

England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales are keen rivals in scenery. England swears by her Lake District, her Devon; Scotland by her Trossachs, her Loch Lomond, her Highlands; Ireland by her "Killarney's lakes and fells"; Wales by Snowdonia.

It would probably be a walk-over for Wales if Snowdonia had a Loch Katrine or a Derwentwater, for the scenery of the district that lies between the River Conway and the Menai Straits cannot otherwise be excelled in the British Isles.

Painters and poets have vied in giving Bettws-y-Coed and its immediate neighborhood a special place in their affection. The famous "Royal Oak" was a favorite abiding-place of David Fox; many of his finest water-colors were painted within a mile or two of it. The painted of the inn's sign-board, although it is mostly too valuable to be exposed to the weather in these days. It was the subject of costly illustration some time ago. On the visitors' book of the "Royal Oak" scores of artists have signed their names. Turner was often here, and his sketches of the neighborhood are priceless.

It was near the pretty churchyard in this lovely spot that Wordsworth met the "little cottage girl" who would insist on saying "We are seven."

The magnificent Holyhead road, built by Thomas Telford, the blind roadmaker, runs through this spot. At the famous tourist haunt of Capel Curig, a few miles west, the road splits into two, and it is doubtful which route goes through the most magnificent mountain scenery. The main or more northerly road runs through the Ogwen Valley to Bangor, and across the wonderful suspension bridge over the Menai Straits. The southerly fork carries over the famous Llanberis Pass, which commands magnificent prospects of the scars and precipices of the Snowdon range, and so on to Carnarvon.

In these days-a-buses, motor-car, and motor-cycle days, the run from the Vale of Llangollen to Bettws, through very wild and splendid scenery, or from Llandudno Conway, or Colwyn river, through Bettws, up the lovely Conway river, through such places as Tai-y-Bont, Trefriw, and Llanwrst, and then either to Carnarvon or on to Bangor, can be done easily in a day, although there is enough of interest to occupy a month. To hurry through Bettws-y-Coed, for instance, seems like scurrying through a cathedral. The famous Swallow Falls are there, and no visitor to Snowdonia ought to miss them, for they are the finest south of the Cheviots.

The main Holyhead road runs from end to end of Llyn Ogwen, a placid sheet of water a thousand feet above sea-level, and round and about it is much of the finest mountain scenery in Wales.

The most splendid mountain is Y Tryfan, "the three-headed peak," which is about the same height as the well-known Helvellyn in the English Lake district. It is the most remarkable mountain in the great Snowdon range. It looks like a great pyramid, yet is only a mass of fantastic and jumbled rocks and crags. The eastern face is a favorite climb for real mountaineers, a sort of "try-suit" for the Alps. On the top are two stones known as Adam and Eve, and at a distance they really bear some resemblance to gigantic human statues.

On the other side of Y Tryfan is the Devil's Kitchen, one of many places in British-land which his Satanic Majesty seems to have had a hand, and one of the most likely. Its Welsh name is Twll Du, literally "Black Hole"—and that is what it is. It is a cleft in the rocks about 150 yards long, 100 yards deep, and only two yards wide!

A stream roars between these narrow rock walls, and when it is in spate it is worth walking miles to see. A precipitous path leads from bottom to top, and on the summit of the "kitchen" is one of the finest views in Wales.

We have seen that th road branches right and left at Capel Curig, that great centre for anglers and climbers, but if one takes the left-hand road towards the Pass of Llanberis, presently a road turns south to another beauty spot, the famous Beddgelert, and the lovely Pass of Aberglaslyn. This is another famous and wonderful piece of road passing two lovely lakes, from one of which, Llyn Gwynant, rises a mighty shoulder of Snowdon. A fine road from Beddgelert to Carnarvon runs by the shore of Llyn Quellyn.

The Pass of Llanberis, the most famous in Wales, is without doubt the finest coach road in the principality. It is wild and craggy enough to satisfy the most exacting, and the views, when the road is not shut in by tremendous rocks, are splendid.

The climax of Wales' grandeur is the great mountain itself. It has fallen a little out of repute with real mountaineers since the railway took all and sundry so near the topmost cairn, yet it is matter for congratulation that all can now enjoy the panoramic prospect it affords.

There are many, however, who have been to the top and have never caught the mountain in a kindly humor, when its curtain of cloud is withdrawn and the majestic scene revealed. When the visibility is good the scene includes the Cumbrian Mountains, the Isle of Anglesey, the Irish Sea, the Isle of Man, the Wicklow Hills in Ireland, and most of the mountain tops in Wales. There is an hotel at the top, and visitors often stay to watch sunrise and sunset, at which times the visibility is often at its best.

THE FRIENDLY MICROBE.

Introduced Into Margarine to Give a Butter-like Flavor to Product.

Microbes resemble men in many ways. From our point of view they are all good, bad, or indifferent. And they are always at work, bearing the seeds of vigor and disease. Some have to be fought as enemies; others are enlisted as faithful servants.

Their favorite abode seems to be milk, which they attack whenever it comes into contact with pails, transport churns, or vats. Once they are installed, it is hopeless to separate the intruders. The only possible procedure is to heat the milk until they are all killed; then good ones are introduced and precautions taken to keep bad ones out. This is the way Danish dairies treat the cream for their wonderful butter.

It has also been adopted in English margarine works to give a butter-like flavor to the product. We may peep through the doors of a hermetically sealed cupboard and see regular microbe farms, where billions of parasites, all invisible to the naked eye, are bred.

Day and night men are to be seen watching over test-tubes, peering through microscopes to discover whether any strangers have intruded into the Lilliputian colonies. It may be discovered that a cloud has been stormed, that the friendly ones are engaged in fierce defensive warfare. In that case, the only way to save the day is to be on impartial massacre of all the combatants.

Not long ago it was almost impossible to distinguish between good and bad microbes, and many experiments were often confronted by mysterious failures. They could have declared that nothing had been selected, that the correct process of manufacture had been carried out.

The microbe-farmers grew grey in their endeavors to solve an apparently hopeless problem. Now, however, good and bad microbes can be distinguished by peculiarities in their behavior, and margarine makers can rely on them as surely as any dairyman on his Alderneys or Shorthorns.

Capsules That Vaccinate.

A sensational discovery, which it is claimed may possibly revolutionize medical science, is made public by M. Besredka, the successor of Prof. Metchnikoff, at the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

It is declared that by swallowing capsules containing a virus the walls of the stomach are immediately vaccinated. It is believed that this manner of fighting such diseases as typhoid is much more efficacious than injections.

Among other diseases which it is claimed may be combatted by swallowing various capsules are pleurisy, laryngitis, anthrax and pyorrhoea.

The fundamental idea of the treatment is that there should be a virus for each particular organ of the body which would be affected by the contraction of a disease.

M. Besredka makes the walls of the stomach susceptible to the virus by using a small quantity of ox bile.

Ginger.

The ginger plant is perennial and reed-like, growing from three to four feet in height. The flowers and leaves are borne on separate stems, but the plant rarely flowers, and the fruit is unknown. Though not found in a wild state, it is considered with very good reason to be a native of the warmer parts of Asia, over which it has been cultivated from an early period. From Asia the plant has spread into the West Indies, South America, western tropical Africa, and Australia. The part of the plant that produces the ginger of commerce is the underground stem.

Lucky For Him!

Tommy had fallen over and upset a dish of prunes. Picking himself up, he observed, "That's lucky."

"Lucky?" demanded his mother. "What's lucky?"

"It's lucky I don't like prunes!" —Pearson's Weekly.

Fish Eat Other Fish.

When a codfish eats it takes an oyster in its mouth, cracks the shell, digests the meat and ejects the shell. Crabs crack the shells of their smaller neighbors and suck out the meat. This accounts for the mounds of shells which are found beneath the waves. And, as further illustrating the constant destruction going on in the ocean's depth, it is said that if a ship sinks at sea it will be eaten by the fish with the exception of its metal portions.

THE WHOLE TRUTH ABOUT THE PROHIBITION UNION

(Continued from page 1.)

so-called letter of "retraction" was published in which the statement was made that Mr. Hubbs "did not sign" an "unconditional" pledge. In view of these facts it seems to us that instead of being charged (or credited) with "retracting" a false statement, credit should be given for perhaps excessive generosity in having any second statement at all; claiming, as we believe all intelligent and fair-minded people will, that in NOT signing the pledge submitted, Mr. Hubbs did, in fact, REFUSE to sign it.

In the above-mentioned flysheet put in circulation on Aug. 21, the following is the last paragraph: "Moreover, A. A. Ireland, President, and A. E. Ireland, Treasurer, of the Prince Edward Prohibition Union, came to Bloomfield and spoke to the Prince Edward-Lennox Liberal Association Convention on Saturday, Aug. 7, and pledged themselves to support the Liberal candidate, H. H. Horsey, before asking the Liberal and Conservative candidates to sign their Prohibition Union pledge. What are the facts? Mr. Ireland neither attended nor was he appointed to attend the Liberal convention which nominated Mr. Horsey; Mr. Morden was appointed and attended the convention, but so far from pledging himself to support Mr. Horsey, he did not even present his credentials as a delegate until after the convention, for the simple reason that his pledge to the Prohibition Union and its principles would not permit him to pledge his support to any man until that man had pledged his support to the policy of the Prohibition Union. Moreover, Mr. Morden and Mr. Ireland had publicly stated, before the pledge had been submitted to either of the candidates, that if Mr. Horsey would not sign and Mr. Hubbs would, they would cast their votes for Mr. Hubbs; or if Mr. Hubbs was ready to sign the pledge of the Prohibition Union if it were first signed by Mr. Horsey, one wonders why that condition. So far the question does not seem to have been answered, except that Mr. Hubbs signed it at a Liberal election dodge. Did Mr. Hubbs fear that if he signed it first Mr. Horsey might not do so, and the result would be that the strength of the liquor interests would be thrown to Mr. Horsey's side instead? If that is the case, what did Mr. Hubbs' condition amount to but saying, in effect, 'I am in sympathy with the policy of the Prohibition Union, and I would sign its pledge if it were not that I am afraid it would injure my election.'

Or, in other words, "I would sign if I were sure it would not mean my defeat in the election." Frankly, one wonders what such a pledge would be worth anyway. It is just such pledges that have misled many Prohibition Union in the experiences of the past that they are not wanted; and it is the pledge of the Political Action Committee of the Prince Edward County Prohibition Union had no authority to ask the signature of either Mr. Horsey or Mr. Hubbs or any other man. And in offering THAT kind of a pledge to the intelligent electors of this riding can have but one thing to say, viz., that Mr. Hubbs refuses to sign the pledge of the Prohibition Union. And in asking the two candidates to sign the pledge, each independent of the other, and to return the signed pledge under seal, not to be broken until the committee met, would it have been fair to either of the candidates, to the Prohibition Union, or to the members of the Committee, to communicate the decision of either of the candidates to the other before the other had given his final answer, and in case the one had signed them, give the other another chance to sign? Frankly, if Mr. Horsey had attached that condition to his consent to sign, would Mr. Hubbs have signed? And with equal frankness we ask, did Mr. Hubbs "expect" or "want" the committee to return to him with the pledge a second time? Had they done so, we believe that every self-respecting man and woman in the whole riding would have condemned them for it; but we are quite sure that the members of the Prohibition Union would. The word "dodge" is a very convenient one, and we are satisfied that the facts as they are, if known, will make it evident to anyone knowing them, who did the dodging.

In conclusion let us state that in publishing this statement we are not actuated by the least of either condemning or commending Mr. Hubbs or Mr. Horsey, as we are willing to let the public judge; but rather in a spirit of fair play to give the facts as they are, unbiased by political leanings.

Thanking you for this space in your valuable paper, we are,

Respectfully yours,

CLARENCE MALLORY.
C. W. BURR.

Bloomfield, Sept. 6.

Spanish Blood in Conquered Races.

Spain, in colonizing the new world, always followed the policy of sending soldiers, but few or no women. It was the inevitable result that in every land conquered by Spain the population is to a considerable extent of mixed Indian and Spanish blood. Thus in Chile, Valdivia, one of the early Spanish explorers captured an Araucanian chief, Michi-Malonoconco and held him for ransom. The eldest of the tribe offered 500 Indian virgins for the release of the chief, and this offer was accepted by the Spaniards. In this way originated the Chilean race of today, though it has subsequently been modified by accession of other racial strains.

Popular Names for Towns.

There are 31 Franklins given in the latest United States postal guide. Chester and Clinton are close seconds, there being 30 towns and cities by each of these names in the United States. Washington and Newport come next in popularity, each having 29.

BAKE YOUR OWN BREAD
ROYAL YEAST CAKES
STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 50 YEARS.
HOME-BAKED BREAD IS BEST OF ALL

RECTANGULAR FARMS

System of Division of Lands Goes Back Into Ancient History.

Nowadays one hears much of community settlements and the advantages of grouping settlers in such a way that they will get the most out of the amenities of modern civilization, says the Toronto Globe. But a carry the idea to its extreme, so that the farms radiate from a central community, has always brought with it objections on account of the difficulty of working land laid out in triangular shape, or any other form departing from the squares or oblongs. Even the rectangle is sometimes considered objectionable, if the length greatly exceeds the breadth, since in that case the farmer would have to travel to get to his work at the rear end of his farm would then be too great.

To trace the rectangular farm to its beginning carries us back to the days of the ancient Romans. It is recorded that the system of division of lands by lines of meridians and parallels was handed to the Romans by the Etruscans, the people who really practiced agriculture in Italy. The division of land by these two lines had a religious and political foundation. The unit of square measure was the "jugerum," which was approximately five-eighths of an English acre. In subdividing the land of a colony squares of 200 "jugera" were often used. Each of these was called a "centuria," and was a little square, or a little more than three-quarters of the size of the quarter-section farm unit of Western Canada. They were further divided into the individual holdings, which ranged from two to ten jugera, or larger.

The rectangular system of surveys, based on meridians and parallels, with sections one mile square and six-mile-square townships numbered in ranges, was first instituted in America in 1785, by act of the Congress of the United States providing for surveys of the public lands. The first surveys were in Ohio, where a principal meridian was established, and at right angles thereto a base line from which the outlines of townships were projected. As the survey was extended principal meridians and base lines were established in each state, until at present there are over thirty meridians and almost as many base lines.

There has been a good deal of speculation as to who introduced this system of subdivision of land into America. One theory is that it was Col. Bouquet, who in 1764, was asked by Gen. Gage to report on a system of subdividing land for settlement in the vicinity of Detroit. Thomas Hutchins was the surveyor who assisted Col. Bouquet, and was the first actually to apply the system when in 1768 he was delegated to stake out public lands in the State of Ohio. If Col. Bouquet originated the rectangular system in America, then it may be said that the idea came directly from Italy, for, although born in Switzerland, his official service under the King of Sardinia in Italy before coming to America.

No doubt one of the fundamental reasons for the adoption of the rectangular system in America was on account of the simplicity it offered in the description and registration of land. Where townships are laid out from meridians and base lines, a definite geographic position is allotted to each township whether it is surveyed to-day or in the future. The townships fit together, with few fractional parcels.

The rectangular system of survey by sections, townships and ranges, based on astronomical meridians and east-west lines, was selected for the subdivision of Western Canada. This Dominion land system of surveys has proved to be economical for the purpose, and is reputed to be the most comprehensive uniform system of survey in the world. Under it about two hundred million acres of land have already been surveyed by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior. Plans of more than 7,000 townships have been printed — the official documents accepted in all courts as adequate descriptions of land.

STATUE TO REPRESENT CANADA.

Sculptor Working on Memorial to Commemorate Confederation.

A statue to commemorate Confederation, claimed to be the first imposing statuary of an allegorical character erected in Canada, typifying Canada and the Canadian spirit, will soon be erected in Stanley Park, according to a recent statement by Mayor Louis D. Taylor of Vancouver.

The Diamond Jubilee of Confederation occurs on July 1, 1927, and it is hoped to have the memorial unveiled then. Charles Marega, Vancouver sculptor, who recently completed the memorial to the late President Warren G. Harding to commemorate his historic visit to Vancouver, will execute the statue, the cost of which will approximate $100,000.

The memorial will take the form of a statue allegorically representing Canada. The representation will be depicted by Roman faces, symbolic of law and authority. On either side of the main monument will be heroic statues of Sir John A. Macdonald, one of the Fathers of Confederation, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. At the base of the statue to Canada will be nine seven-foot masculine figures, representing the Provinces of the Dominion.

Before the statue will be a large water basin, and the pool will contain an illuminated fountain. This will give the atmosphere of life to the group.

Pickle Fashion Affects Trade.

That the instability of industries may often be attributed to fickleness of fashions is evidenced by the fact that shingling has, naturally, killed the hairpin trade, and seriously reduced hairbrush sales. Owing to the "slip-on" dress, button makers have been enriching profits for the last three or four years, while hooks and eyes have vanished, of course.

CANNED FRUIT.

Britain Is Now Seriously Taken Up Industry.

The recently-formed National Food Canning Council is launching a great campaign to persuade the British public to buy tinned foods which have been grown and canned in Britain. The popularity of fruit and vegetables so preserved is always growing greater, and last year more than 200,000,000 pounds of these goods were consumed which had been imported from the United States.

It is only during the last two or three years that the food-canning industry has been seriously taken up in Britain. Now growers, canners, and distributors declare that they can do better in this line than any other country. Next season it is hoped to increase the output of tinned fruit three or four times. Several large firms have ordered canning plants, encouraged by the fact that the British nation spend £28,000,000 every year on tinned food.

It is a common fallacy that tinned fruit loses all its nourishment. Far from this being the case, it is actually a fact that fruit cooked in a can contains far more valuable properties than stewed fresh fruit. When fruit is cooked in an airtight tin the valuable vitamine C, one of whose most useful functions is the prevention of rickets, is retained.

Sir Edgar E. Jones, chairman of the National Food Council, said recently that while it is obvious that Britain cannot grow all the fruits now being imported from America, there is no reason for the importation of canned apples, plums, soft fruits, peas, and other vegetables. Britain grows the finest peas in the world, yet she imports dried peas from Japan instead of devoting the thousands of acres of uncultivated land to growing them. Canada, America, through the canned fruit industry, has thrown out a challenge to British enterprise which is now being answered in good earnest.

A Remarkable Catch.

To catch and hold a falling man in mid-air may require extraordinary strength and agility, but to use it while standing with only one foot on a high ladder is an almost unbelievable feat. Yet that is what a laborer named Thomas Leaver did at Ramsbottom, near Blackburn, England, recently.

Three plasterers were working on a cold round a house when the scaffolding gave way. One broke a leg and another sprained an ankle; the third was caught as he fell, by a man reaching out from a ladder. When the man on the ladder looked at the man he had saved he found it was his own son.

An Engine's Appetite.

An express engine consumes coal at a rate of nearly half a hundredweight a mile. Therefore, a train's 100 miles' journey will require seven pints of oil. The consumption of these two commodities last year on the railways of Britain reached the total of thirteen million tons of coal and thirty-eight million pints of oil.

Built In 663.

Essex's (England) oldest cathedral is a barnlike edifice which was built in the Thanchester, now Bradwell-on-Sea. The sacred building has been in turn a church, a lighthouse, a barn, and a billet for soldiers.

McINTOSH BROS.

Bargain List this week is worth looking into

DRY GOODS SPECIALS

40 in. Unbleached Sheeting, 4 yds for.....$1.00
34 in. Unbleached Sheeting, per yd.....15c.
36 in. Unbleached Sheeting, reg. 29c., 4 yds. for... 1.00
81 in. Unbleached Sheeting, worth 75c. per yd.....59c.
72 in. Bleached Sheeting, per yard.....49c.
72 in. Bleached Sheeting, worth 89c. per yd.....69c.
42 in. Pillow Tubing, per yd 39c.
32 in. Khaki Shirting, extra special 3 yds. for..... 1.00
32 in. English Ginghams, reg. up to 35c., 4 yds. for 1.00
36 in. Checked Dimity, all shades, reg. 29c., 4 yds.... 1.00
36 in. Striped Flannelette, English make, extra special, per yd.....21c.
36 in. Prints, dark and light colors, reg. 29c., 4 yds. for.....1.00
54 in. Table Damask, on sale at per yd.....59c.
72 in. Pure Linen Damask, per yd.....98c.
36 in. Chintz, reg. up to 35c., 4 yds. for..... 1.00
17 in. Pure Linen Towelling, 5 yds. for.....1.00
22 in. Pure Linen Towelling 4 yds.....1.00

BED SPREAD SPECIALS

White Krinkley Spreads, 72 x 90.....$2.95
Colored Striped Krinkley Spreads, 72 x 90, reg. $8.50, now.....$4.95

MEN'S WEAR SPECIAL.

Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, natural shade, on sale, 2 for..... 1.00
Cotton Hose, superior quality, Black, Brown and Grey, per pair.....25c.
Silk Hose in Black and Brown only, reg. 50c., now 3 pairs for..... 1.00
Men's Fine Shirts, broken lines, reg. up to $2.00, on sale at..... 1.00
Men's Pure Wool Sleeveless Pullovers, in Brown, Lovat and Dark Grey, reg. $1.50, on sale each.....95c.

ALUMINUM BARGAINS

Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Pitchers, Water Pails, Roasters, Double Boilers, Dish Pans and other articles, all at one price, each.....95c.

GRANITEWARE BARGAINS

LOT NO. 1—Has Dish Pans, Preserving Kettles, Saucepans, Tea Kettles and other articles, on sale at.. 49c.
LOT NO. 2—Has large Dish Pans, Preserving Kettles, Double Boilers, Round Roasters and Kettles, on sale at.....69c.

BOYS' BLOOMER SPECIAL

Heavy Tweed Bloomers, in herringbone effect, in Grey and Brown, per pair $1.75

BOYS' GOLF HOSE

Imported Golf Hose in Heather mixture, per pair.... 79c.

McINTOSH BROS.

Didn't Quite Understand.

Little John and his mother were visiting at the minister's home one day, when John picked up a Testament from the table. The minister's wife said: "You must not play with that book, for it is God's book." A few days later, while at the minister's home again, he spied the book and said: "Why doesn't God come and get his book?"

Woman's Brainiest Age.

A woman's brain reaches its greatest weight about the age of twenty-five while in the case of a man, this does not occur until ten years later. This explains the assertion that a woman at the age of twenty-one is in a better position to give a matured judgment than a man at the same age.

Education Always Helps.

The success of the unlettered man is often argued to show that men do not need education. In special cases the truth may seem to be conclusive, but did you ever stop to inquire what the fellow might have become had he the education added to his natural talents? He has succeeded in spite of a handicap and not because of it.

CANADA'S TELEPHONE LIST.

Is Second Only to the United States Per Hundred Persons.

Over the 16,072,758 telephones in the United States—one for every seven persons in the country—an average of 191 conversations per person are carried on in a single year, according to the fiftieth anniversary compilation of telephone statistics issued by the New York Telephone Company. Sixty-two per cent. of the world's telephones are to be found in the United States—four ten times as many telephones in proportion to population as are possessed by the rest of the world.

The United States, the report continues, had 14.2 telephones for every hundred people; Canada had 11.6; Denmark, 9; New Zealand, 8.7; Sweden, 6.9; and Norway, 6.1. In Germany there were but 3.9 per 100 inhabitants; in Ireland, Britain and Northern Ireland, 2.8, and in France, 1.7. The telephone systems in these three countries were under Government ownership and operation.

Communities of less than 100,000 people in the United States were served by 11.6 telephones per 100 persons. The larger European countries were far behind in this respect, with farmers' telephone lines almost unknown. British and French development was concentrated in the larger cities.

Indian Potentate Pays First Visit to Canada

Exhibits from India at Chateau Frontenac.—Inset, The Diwan.

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, distinguished Indian representative of the Madras Presidency in the All-India Legislative Assembly, and a former Prime Minister of the Cochin State of Southern India, who arrived for the first time in Canada, on the Canadian Pacific liner Montcalm, opened the National Exhibition at Toronto on August 28th.

The Diwan was a picturesque figure on the streets of the various cities he visited, wearing a native turban of crimson and silver. He anticipates crossing the continent on a lecture tour and visiting the Canadian Rockies. Sighting the Laurentians from a vantage point in his hotel in Montreal he exclaimed, at this.*

"Surely those aren't the Rockies!" During his trip across Canada he is making a study of conditions, for he believes that a complete understanding between India and Canada can only be reached through a knowledge of each other.

At Quebec he was a guest at the Chateau Frontenac and showed great interest in the display of Indian inlaid and lacquer work which was sent over to Canada by the Indian Government at the latter's instigation. He assured C. B. Bruce, director of exhibits for the C.P.R., who met him in Quebec, that he would see that the collection is added to on his return to India. Before the Diwan boarded the Canadian Pacific liner Montcalm for Quebec he was skeptical about the preparation of his favorite Indian dishes.

"I am a vegetarian you know," he said, "and as a matter of fact my Indian curries and rice were better prepared on board the Montcalm than is generally the case on Indian steamers. I was agreeably surprised at this."

* The great length of the distinguished visitor's name, has, according to the Diwan, been a stumbling block wherever he went. In England he said they got upon the helpful expedient of referring to him as "Diwan". In a letter to Canadian officials recently he remarked, "Such a contraction is strictly in accordance with Indian etiquette and will be quite in order."

AFTER EVERY MEAL
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT
That delicious flavor of fresh mint gives a new thrill to every bite. Wrigley's is good and good for you.

GOING GREY.

One of Nature's Little Mysteries That Bothers Scientists.

Why does hair go grey This is one of the mysteries of science, for just when hair starts to go grey changes are taking place in the skin from which the hair derives its sustenance, and in which it is "planted," that should make its color more pronounced than in early youth.

In the skin itself are small particles which carry coloring matter. This coloring is drawn up by the hair. Why, then, is it that as age creeps on and this pigmentation of the skin becomes more pronounced, the hair should turn grey? There is no satisfactory scientific answer to this question.

Greyness is always associated with age. It starts generally in the ends of the hair, gradually working towards the roots. Sometimes it comes quickly and blanches the whole of the hair; more often slowly, touching first the sides of the head above the ears and then spreading to the top.

Examine a hair under a powerful microscope, and it will be revealed as a hollow stem. In this hollow are air-bubbles, just as there is a certain amount of air in the body's tissues. With greyness, these air-bubbles tend to increase. Do they make for greyness? Perhaps; perhaps not. Science has given no answer.

There is a strange notion among women that grey hair is unbecoming, although it often lends to the plainest face a certain distinction and graciousness. It is one of those things the wise accept. It leads as often as not to the white hair of rip old age, than which nothing is more beautiful.

DANDIES IN UNIFORM.

Full-Dress Uniforms of Crack Regiments Are Costly.

The imposing full-dress uniform of a soldier in one of Britain's crack regiments costs a great deal more than people not in the know imagine.

For instance, according to the latest "Priced Vocabulary," issued by the Army Council the other day, the State clothing of the Household Cavalry includes coats which cost only £58 each. A similar coat, worn by a serjeant-drummer of the Foot Guards, is cheaper. It only costs £50. But his total clothing for wear on State occasions is worth more that £70.

The white leather pantaloons of the Household Cavalry cost £14 8s a pair and their picturesque red cloaks are valued at £11. Then, the shoulder cap worn by a Royal Engineers or Foot Guards bandsman costs £7, and the Household Cavalry white metal helmet bodies are worth over £9 each.

COMMERCIAL FLYING

No Accidents In Canada Involving Injury or Death In 1925.

According to the report on civil aviation for the year 1925, issued by the Department of National Defence, there were no accidents to aircraft involving injury or death in that year. The aircraft mileage was stated to be 255,826 miles; the number of flights was 3,171, and the aircraft hours were 4,091.

"The development of aviation on a business basis in Canada," reads the report, "as elsewhere has been an uphill struggle. No subsidies have been granted by the Government and only those services which have served a useful purpose have survived." Among the larger commercial flying companies in the Dominion are Brock and Weymouth, of Canada, Limited, Dominion Aerial Exploration Company, Fairchild Aerial Surveys Company of Canada, Limited; and the Northern Air Services, Limited, of Haileybury, Ontario.

The great necessity in the north, avers the report, was an improved method of transportation and observation for the proper development, and so the airplane came with its service in these respects.

Every year during the winter a series of technical conferences is held with the representatives of the Government departments interested in flying and a tentative program of work is drawn up for the following summer. This is discussed and coordinated at a general meeting at which representatives from all branches are invited to attend.

"An aircraft industry," continues the report, "to construct in Canada the aircraft and equipment required for military and civil flying, is an essential part of the satisfactory development of Canadian aviation."

In 1925 new construction included Avro two-seated single float sea planes. These were built to meet the needs of the forest service for a smaller fire detection patrol aircraft in Manitoba. Firms are showing an interest in aircraft construction work and contracts have been let to the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company and the Laurentide Air Service for the reconditioning of aircraft and the construction of floats and other aircraft parts in their shops. But Canadian requirements are not yet sufficient, it is said, to justify the building of engines here and so for some years they will likely be imported.

"The requirements," the report declares, however, "of the Royal Canadian Air Force, the provincial and commercial services, should suffice for the maintenance of a small but gradually increasing aircraft industry in Canada."

YOUNG WOMEN SUFFER MOST

These Two Found Relief by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Ayer's Cliff, Quebec. — "I have been teaching for three years, and at the end of the year I always feel tired and have no appetite. I was a wreck each month, too, having pains in my back until sometimes I was obliged to stop working. A friend recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and I heard many women telling how good it was so I thought it would help me. And it did. Now I take six bottles every year and recommend it to others." — DONALDA FANTEUX, Ayer's Cliff, Quebec.

"Unable to Work"

Canning, Nova Scotia.—"I had irregular periods and great suffering at those times, the pains causing vomiting and fainting. I was teaching school and often for some hours I would be unable to attend to my work. Through an advertisement in the papers I knew of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has been of great benefit to me. My troubles being completely relieved." —LAURA J. EATON, Canning, King's County, Nova Scotia.

SPEEDING UP.

Inventors Are Bent on Making World Wag Faster Than Ever.

Invention is like a snowball. The farther it rolls the faster it grows, so that nowadays we have in one year as many important new inventions as a generation ago we had in ten.

A new flying-machine invented by a Spaniard, Don Juan de la Cierva, has just been tried in England with perfect success. It may be described as a windmill airplane, for instead of the usual wings it has four narrow curved planes which revolve at great speed.

If the engine is stopped in the air this propeller descends like a parachute. It can be landed in a garden, even on a house-top. It is the biggest jump yet made towards safety in the air.

Aircraft inventors become ever more busy, and one of the most interesting new patents is for a new device for driving planes without propellers. In this the propulsive force, an explosion of gases mixed with air, forces the machine forward exactly as the explosive mixture in its tail drives a rocket.

The waste of energy even in the best of modern gasoline engines is terrible. Forty per cent. of the fuel power is lost in the exhaust; twenty-five per cent. in cooling the cylinders, and eight per cent. in overcoming friction, etc. So that there is only twenty-four per cent. of useful energy left.

Two models of a petrol engine, which is entirely new and amazingly economical, have been built lately. The work was carried out in conditions of the closest secrecy by the well-known engineer, Mr. J. G. Fletcher, and the results are said to be startling.

Using this engine, which is of the two-stroke type, a vehicle at present does seven and a half miles per gallon of gasoline will do twenty-six miles to the gallon. But the new engine will not only effect a gigantic saving in petrol; applied to the airplane, it will treble its range, so that a quite ordinary plane, equipped with this new engine, will be able to fly from London to New York on one filling of fuel.

On top of this wonderfully economical invention comes another, which promises to save the world tens of millions of dollars yearly. It is a new power plant, by means of which 20,000,000 of heat units can be got out of a ton of coal instead of the 7,000,000 which is the present limit.

If this invention were generally adopted, the inventor, Mr. George Helps, says that in Britain alone they should get £35,000,000 worth more gas from our coal than we do at present, so that the cheap power gas could be released on an enormous scale for industry.

Another invention, which may revolutionize railways, and give back to them all that the road motor has stolen, is the new locomotive engine invented by a London engineer, Mr. W. C. Werry. Its cylinders are fitted with two pistons, working in opposite directions. Two cylinders thus do the work of four ordinary cylinders.

The result is an immense saving in weight, greatly increased power, no oscillation, no couplings, and a speed of 120 miles an hour.

Trains with it will probably be found safe to drive at 120 miles an hour.

IMPROVING LONDON'S DOCKS.

£4,000,000 Scheme That Will Speed Up Shipping on the Thames.

A start will very shortly be made upon a great scheme of rebuilding, re-modelling, and improving the Port of London, despite the tonnage of shipping of which last year reached the record total of 47,000,000 tons. Many of the contracts for the work have already been placed, and the sum of £4,000,000 has been set aside for the work.

At Tilbury Dock, a new entrance lock to the dock system, 1,000 feet in length, is to be built, and a new passenger landing-stage set up. Designed on the lines of the huge landing-stage at Liverpool, this new jetty will obviate the inconvenience of having to use tenders for landing. There will be a sufficient depth of water alongside the landing-stage to accommodate the largest liners.

A new station will be erected in proximity to the jetty, and special train services instituted to deal with the liner traffic. A new dry dock is also planned. It is to be 750 feet in length, and will be capable of extension to 1,000 feet when necessary.

The India and Millwall Docks are to have a new entrance lock, 553 feet long and 80 feet wide, as well as additional passage-ways which will make it possible for ships to berth at any desired part of the docks. For some years now the accommodation for refrigerated meat cargoes at these docks has been found quite insufficient, and additional room is to be provided for this purpose.

Work is now nearly completed upon the alterations and additions at the Surrey Docks, where additional storage for timber is being arranged, and a new deep-water dock, with five 400-feet berths, has been built.

IN CLIFF AND TREE-TOP

QUEER HABITATIONS OF HUMAN BEINGS.

Eskimo Lives In Snow-Hut, Indian In Wigwam and Pueblo, Turcomans Carry Villages With Them When Travelling.—Tree Dwellers.

One of the strangest human habitations is the snow-hut which is often the home of the Eskimo of Greenland during the cold, dark days of the Arctic winter. In the shape of half a globe, it is built of slabs or bricks cut out of frozen snow and slightly tapered, forming an arch ring, so that they are wedged together by their own weight. In this curious chamber the inmates live in warmth if not in comfort.

The wigwam of the North American Indian is also in many respects decidedly curious. The wigwam proper, which is built by tribes living about the Great Lakes and eastward, consists of a framework of saplings set in the ground and bent inwards to form a rounded roof, all securely lashed together by means of withies or thongs, the whole being covered with pieces of birch bark.

South of the birch-tree region, the wigwam is replaced by the tepee, wickiup, hut, and pueblo. The first of these is a tall, cone-shaped tent of buffalo or other skins. The second is built of shrubbery, usually wattled. The hut is the dwelling house of the prairies and deserts. The hogan is an earth lodge constructed by the Indian tribes of Navajo, while the pueblo is another name for the well-known stone abode of Mexico.

Models of the pueblo brings to recollection the marvellous cliff-dwellings of Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado, for it was the race who constructed these by whom the pueblo was first developed. The pueblo is an odd-looking structure, usually three storeys high, and built on the base, three rooms deep. The second storey, however, is only two rooms deep, and the top storey only one room. Seen from the outside, therefore, it the building looks like an ordinary flat-roofed house with perpendicular walls, but seen from the courtyard in which it encloses, it appears terraced, the storeys forming a succession of steps like those of a gigantic stairway.

Another peculiarity about the pueblo is that the rooms are entered by means of trapdoors in the ceilings, reached by ladders from floor to floor. Some pueblos exceed five hundred feet in length, and contain as many as a hundred rooms. In addition to these terraced habitations, the people who first constructed them had cities of refuge high up in caverns in the sides of the lofty neighboring cliffs.

Perched like swallows' nests upon the face of the well-nigh perpendicular precipices which rise to a height of over a thousand feet are each side of the upper course of the San Juan and Dolero, two rivers of Colorado, the ruins of these ancient cliff-dwellings may still be seen.

The Turcomans, who dwell on the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea, are a nomadic folk like the Indians of North America, and, like the latter, they carry their villages about with them when they go. Their settlements, however, are not merely camps, but real villages, the units which compose them being portable houses, and not tents.

These travelling houses are constructed with marvellous skill and ingenuity, and are at last made so compact when packed for a journey that they are easily carried by a camel.

The natives of a certain parts of New Guinea are literally more at home amid the branches of the forest than on the ground beneath. Not only can they climb like monkeys and travel long distances by swinging themselves from bough to bough, but they actually build their houses in the tops of the tallest trees they can find.

With their rude tomahawks of stone they lop off the limbs of some stately teak or cedar at a short distance from the trunk, and upon the mutilated stump construct a strong platform of bamboos. Upon this platform the simple dwelling is erected. It is usually composed of several rooms, and to reach it it is necessary to climb the tree or to mount a long ladder made of vines, which dangles from the bamboo platform.

In this lofty retreat the builder and his wife and children — to say nothing of his parents, poultry, and pet pigs, of which he has always quite a number — can dwell in comparative safety. Safe from the attacks of human foes and savage beasts, they are also high above the low-lying bad air which causes fevers and sicknesses, while mosquito and the ant likewise leave them unmolested.

It is for much the same reason that the fisher folk of Lake Maracaybo, in Venezuela, inhabit the singular dwellings in which they live. For the mosquitoes and other insect pests which are produced in millions in the marshy and wet lands which surround the shores of the beautiful lagoon they fly very far from land, and therefore by building his house in the middle of the water the occupier is able to escape from their very undesirable attentions. Accordingly he forms a foundation by driving a number of piles into the muddy bed of the lake, and having constructed on top of them a fairly solid platform, proceeds to erect the rude, lattice structure which he dignifies with the name of dwelling.

The lake-dwellers' home, however, is quite an elaborate building compared with the shelter that serves the aborigine of Australia. This is really nothing but a great nest, and is made by dispiling a number of leafy boughs round a space of ground varying in extent with the size of the family or party intended to occupy it.

The bushman of Africa is also a nest-builder, but his nest is provided with a rude form of canopy made by interweaving the twigs of a clump of bushes and drawing their tops together. Moreover, it is always snugly lined with grass, leaves, wool, or other soft materials, for the bushman is quite a luxury-loving fellow.

Delicate Anemone.

Anemone means "windflower," and is so called because it is so delicately poised that it sways with the lightest motion of the atmosphere.

Daily Thought.

Words and feathers the wind carries away.—Herbert.

Country's Largest Coal Market.

New York city is the largest coal market in the United States.

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FISH-MADE CITIES.

The Humble Herring Has Brought Wealth to More Than One Port.

Last year there were landed at Milford Haven, England, no less than 193,000 hundredweight of herring or nearly double the take of the previous year. New smoke and curing houses are being built, and Milford will shortly be rivalling Yarmouth and Lowestoft as a fishing port. Holyhead is another new centre of fishing, and in one month more than 5,000 hundredweight of herring were landed there.

There is fierce rivalry between the East Coast ports. Yarmouth is the oldest, and has always been the great herring centre. Indeed, in the charter of the town, dated 1286, the Corporation are required to send one hundred herrings, baked in twenty-four pasties, yearly to the King, and it is on record that in 1629 the High Sheriff got into trouble because the pasties were not well baked.

Yarmouth has about 200 local boats and Lowestoft rather more, but Yarmouth has at least 600 Scottish boats using her quays, while thousands of Scottish lassies come there each season for the herring packing.

Grimsby is said to be actually the largest fishing port in the world, and is the great centre for the steam trawlers. As many as one hundred of these fine little vessels may sometimes be seen in the harbor, while 350 railway trucks have been required to take one Good Friday's catch to market.

Hull has risen into prominence as a great fishery centre during the present century, and for the Good Friday steam trawlers brought in no less than 1,420 tons of fish, to distribute which twelve special trains were needed.

A new herring port is Southwold, on the River Blythe, but so far it does not threaten the pre-eminence of Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

While flat fish are becoming scarcer in the North Sea, there is no likelihood of herrings disappearing, and at which a charge for admission, will be charged 5c. per at Yarmouth and Holyhead will line for insertion, if in ordinary grow fast; and there is also a chance type. In black type the price will of a big development of the mackerel be 10c. per line each insertion. fishery on the West Coast of Ireland.

HISTORY ON TOUR.

Little Bits of Old England That Are Finding New Homes.

Another historic British building, the Chantry House, Millericay, has just been sold for re-erection in America. But in this case, at least, it is not going to a private owner. Rather it is arguable that America has as good a right to the old house as Britain. In one sense, it was on this same place of the United States, for it was within its walls that the Pilgrim Fathers assembled before they embarked on the Mayflower.

Now, three hundred years after that momentous meeting, the Chantry House is to follow the pioneers, who made their plans in its panelled rooms, across the Atlantic.

Three other ancient landmarks have been disposed of to America within the last twelve months or so. They are Warwick Priory, Agecroft Hall, and the fourteenth-century gateway from Parham Old Hall. In each case there was some protest, partly on the ground that historic buildings should not be lost to the nation in this way, and partly because it was considered that no new site could possibly be so suitable as the old.

We do preserve our ancient monuments—or such of them as the Ancient Monuments Boards considers of national importance. But no inhabited house can be scheduled as an ancient monument, so it is impossible to protect the historic buildings which are still occupied. Still, on the whole, this system ensures that most of the old landmarks which are of really first-class importance are safeguarded.

The argument that the beauty and charm of a link with the past can be destroyed by a change of site comes strangely from British ips. America's plunderings from us are very small as compared with our plunderings from other countries. But no one contends that the Elgin marbles, for instance, are any the less lovely because they are now in the British Museum.

Undeveloped Country.

Lake St. John, at the head of the picturesque Saguenay river, has been brought to the notice of the Royal Society of Arts by Prof. J. C. McLennan as one of the best undeveloped power sources in North America. It has an area of about 350 square miles, drains a basin of 30,000 square miles, and is 315 feet above sea level. Three easily developed power sites are capable of yielding a total of 1,000,000 horse power midwater, and many sites for docks and industrial plants are available on the river.

Ireland Still Medieval.

In Ireland we are still medieval, and think that how to live is more important than how to get a living. When I was a young man if I announced that I intended next morning at break of day to start on some enterprise of amusement, or it might be of high duty, the whole family would get up to see me off; but if it were on some matter of mere commercial gain, I would breakfast in the care of the servants. It was thus through the whole of Irish life.—John Butler Yeats.

The Unknown Quantity.

When a thing like that happens a man does not know exactly where he is or how he feels. The largeness and the smallness of the world amaze him; the mystery of life bewilders him; he is confused in the presence of the unknown quantity. How he behaves, what he says or does, depends entirely upon instincts beyond his control. This is what happened to Richard when he heard the voice of Carola.—Henry Van Dyke.

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Editor and Proprietor
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Magnet Keeps Road Clean.

Keeping the road clean with an electro-magnet is the new idea along the Yellowstone trail. Nails, bolts, and scrap metal cause punctures, and they are all attracted by a magnet. Therefore, reasoned the roadkeepers, why not scour the auto road for them by means of a huge magnet? Following out this idea, they outfitted a motor truck with a large circular electro-magnet hung from the rear, coming to about four inches above the surface of the road. From five miles of road, according to the Edison Monthly, more than 150 pounds of nails, wire and other bits of metal were caught up by the magnet, most of which had been covered by dust and invisible until dragged out by the force of the magnetic field.

Must Be Twenty-Five.

Bavarian youths and maidens of 21 are considered too flippant to vote intelligently. The Diet has passed a law raising the voting age to 25 years at municipal and State elections. The age of maturity remains at 21 in national elections.

"Chips."

Of the potatoes consumed in England 45 per cent. are eaten in the form of "chips."

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES

County of Lennox and Addington,

TO WIT:

By virtue of a Warrant under the hand of the WARDEN and the seal of the County of Lennox and Addington bearing date the 29th day of July, A.D., 1926, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the Lands mentioned in the following list for the Arrears of Taxes due thereon and the Costs of Sale as therein set forth, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that unless the said Arrears and Costs are sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell the said Lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the aforesaid Arrears of Taxes and Costs at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Napanee by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of NOVEMBER, A.D., 1926, at the hour of TEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon and in compliance with the "Assessment Act."

W. J. SHANNON,
County Treasurer of Lennox and Addington.

County Treasurer's Office, Court House, Napanee, July 29th, 1926.

TOWNSHIP OF DENBIGH

Owner or Party Assessed	Lot	Con.	Acres	Years	Arrears	Costs	Total
Caldwell Estate	8	E.R.	100	1922-25	$19.38	$2.74	$22.12
Ruth Snider	4 & 5	5	200	1922-3-4-5	129.36	5.99	135.35
TOWNSHIP OF ABINGER							
Deseronto Land Co	2	W.R.	100	1923-4-5	25.56	2.89	28.45
S. S. Chuthorn	1, 2, 3	4	200	1923	12.71	3.07	15.78
Hugo Brown	3 & 4	9	200	1923-4-5	87.65	4.70	92.35
John Flake	9 & 10	13	200				
	17	14	100				
	15	15	100	1922-3-4	104.58	5.62	110.20
C. M. Clark	1	15	100	1921 to 5	44.22	3.16	47.38
William Holmes	17 & 18	15	200	1922-3-4-5	77.74	4.45	82.19
TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR							
G. A. MacGillyray	E ½ 6	1	100	1922-3-4-5	20.68	2.77	23.45
Shirley Hanes	12 & 13	2	400	1923-4-5	43.26	3.59	46.85
T. L. Kipp	E ½ 9	5	128½	1923-4-5	21.41	2.93	24.34
Joseph Grey	9	6	70	1922-25	7.46	2.50	9.96
W. J. and Mary Foster	Pt 10	7	8½	1923	3.10	2.50	5.60
Joseph Grey	10	8	188	1922-25	24.90	2.88	27.78
J. H. Macdonald	Pt 27	8	1	1922-25	21.17	2.78	23.95
Marshal Presley	E ½ 26	8					
	E ½ 27	8					
	W ½ 26	9	250	1921	54.44	4.12	58.56
George Garry	E ½ 27	9	100	1921-2-3	25.26	2.89	28.15
Noah Kimmerly	E ½ 26	9					
	Pt 25	10	125	1921	39.13	3.48	42.61
William Woodcock	E ½ 10	10					
	S ½ 11	10	100	1922	12.58	2.82	15.40
Electa Thompson	6	11	200	1923-4-5	31.01	3.03	34.04
Deseronto Land Co	N ½ 2	8	80	1923-4	4.73	2.50	7.23
TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA							
Mary Spencer	12	R.A.	100	1922-23	38.81	3.23	42.04
Gole Cummings	22 & 23	R.A.	200	1922-25	50.15	3.76	53.91
Bonnie Hawley	26	R.A.	100	1923-4-5	4.00	2.50	6.50
Deseronto Land Co	37	R.A.	100	1923-4-5	15.26	2.64	17.90
George McGarvey	7	6	100	1922	10.26	2.51	12.77
Excelsior Life	29	8	100	1923-4-5	7.99	2.50	10.49
Walter Burch	Pt 6	10	2	1923-5	2.77	2.50	5.27
Fred Stirrett	Pt 6	10	2	1923	1.61	2.50	4.11
Sidney Ballard	Pt 5	10	10	1923-25	5.73	2.50	8.23
Excelsior Life	E ½ 32	10	100	1923-4-5	7.99	2.50	10.49
TOWNSHIP OF EFFINGHAM							
F. W. Griffith	Point in Wes-lemeon Lake	16	5	1922-23	173.79	6.60	180.39
William Hartwig	do	16	3¼	1922	50.34	3.51	53.85
TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD							
Charles LaBarge	N ½ 29	1	100				
	S ½ 30	1	100	1922	14.70	2.87	17.57
Chance Clark	E ½ 14	6	100	1923	19.48	2.99	22.47
Ruth P. McKim	Pt of the E. pt of lot 4, Village lot 16, Ballen-trae		¼ ac	1922-3-4-5	4.05	2.50	6.55
J. A. Seyhold et al	N ½ 5	14	100	1923-4-5	67.29	3.94	71.23
Fred Hawley	E ½ 9	14					
	E ½ 10	14	200	1922-4-5	21.74	3.05	24.79
Deseronto Land Co	24	15	198	1923-4-5	18.14	2.71	20.85
VILLAGE OF ERINSVILLE							
S. E. Side Tullow St	1	4	¼ ac	1922-3-4-5	1.43	2.50	3.93
E. Side Ottawa St. South	1	4	¼ ac	1922-3-4-5	2.07	2.50	4.57
E. Side Ottawa St. South	2	4	¼ ac	1922-3-4-5	2.67	2.50	5.17
TOWNSHIP OF ERNESTTOWN							
Emma Galloway	Pt 30	1	¾ ac	1922-3-4-5	63.72	3.85	67.57
A. D. VanSlyck	Pt 5	3	5 ac	1922-3-4-5	42.82	3.33	46.15
VILLAGE OF BATH							
House of Providence	Pt lots 7 & 4 south of Queen and west of Church St. (Meacham's Atlas)			1923-4-5	31.14	3.03	34.17
VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH							
Hazard Bristol	Lot 6, Con. 2 corner of North & Brock		1/5 ac	1922-3-4-5	5.94	2.50	8.44

N.B.—The above List of Lands are all Patented.

W. C. LOYST, Warden.

W. J. SHANNON, County Treasurer.

SEA MYSTERIES

Zones of Silence Must Be Added to Long List of Marine Perils.

Storms, fogs, rocks, collisions with derelicts or icebergs—these are the ordinary dangers of the sea, with which every skipper is prepared to grapple when occasion arises. There are others less obvious — some, indeed, most mysterious, and not yet fully understood even by men of science.

One of the graveyards of the sea is off the southern end of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, where ship after ship has been piled up on the deadly rocks. The Government has put up a lighthouse with a fog-horn and set out bell buoys, the noise of which ought to be heard for a great distance; yet over and over again survivors from wrecks have declared that no sound reached their ears.

The only explanation is that there exists a "zone of silence" or of "dead air," which hovers about this part of the sea, changing with wind and tide, but always in existence. Once a ship is in this zone, even the powerful siren of the Race Rocks lighthouse is inaudible.

Charts used at sea show ocean currents running like rivers in different directions at regular speeds, and in cloudy or foggy weather, when a ship's captain cannot see the sun and is compelled to use "dead reckoning," he naturally depends to some extent on these currents.

But currents may change their speed or their course. Even the Gulf Stream may alter. In March, 1923, it ran for a time at a speed nearly fifty per cent. above the usual. Again, in 1922, the North Sea currents changed their course and flotsam, usually carried southwards, was found on the beaches of the Shetland Islands.

In September, 1923, a big steamer, the Manchester Brigade, was in mid-Atlantic, when she suddenly stopped and quivered, so violently that her captain thought she had struck a derelict. But she moved on. Then, after a few moments, she began to tremble and shake from bow to stern, and this went on for thirty seconds. The cause of this strange happening was a submarine earthquake, but luckily the cushions of water, nearly two miles thick, prevented serious harm.

The steamer Nina had an even worse experience some years ago. At midnight, when about fifty miles from Marseilles, her crew heard a sudden explosion and saw an immense tongue of flame leap upwards out of the sea. At the same time the ship quivered as if she had struck ground. At first it was supposed that a vessel near by had blown up, but no wreckage could be found, so the actual cause was probably the explosion of a submarine volcano.

Had the Nina been over the spot she would certainly have been lost.

A peril of which little is heard is that of falling meteors. A friend of the writer, Captain Anderson, while commanding a large tramp steamer carrying phosphate from Florida to Hamburg, saw a great mass of molten stuff fall from the sky, which missed his steamer by no more than half a mile.

Here is a similar story, very well authenticated. In 1908 the Dutch steamer Ocean was crossing the Atlantic between Rotterdam and Philadelphia, when a gigantic meteor fell so close to it that the tremendous waves flung up flooded the vessel's decks. Clouds of gas shot up from the spot, and the men on deck were forced to hurry below to escape being suffocated. When they again ventured on deck everything was covered with a thick, brownish dust, while the water on every side was phosphorescent as far as the eye could see.

ONE-DAY WONDERS.

Sporting Records That Are Hard to Beat.

To climb the three highest mountains in Great Britain inside twenty-four hours is a feat so astonishing that it is almost beyond belief. Yet it was accomplished a short time ago.

The party, led by a London doctor, Dr. Charles Hadfield, began by climbing Snowdon, 3,590 feet. Hurrying down, they drove in a powerful car to Sca Fell, in Cumberland, which is 3,210 feet high. After climbing this, they left for Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the kingdom, and within less than twenty-four hours from starting their climb of Snowdon stood on its summit, 4,406 feet above sea level. The distance covered by car during this expedition was 450 miles.

An amateur motorist, Mr. J. D. S. Inglis, recently drove from London to Aberdeen in an ordinary touring car in the amazingly short time of 13 hours 11 minutes. Since the distance is 567 miles, his average speed works out at just over 43½ miles an hour for the whole distance.

Lord Kennedy once took a forty-to-one bet that he would in twenty-four hours shoot forty brace of grouse on his own moor of Pealar, in Aberdeenshire, and afterward ride to his house at Dunottar, seventy-two miles away, and back again to Pealar. He began shooting at four in the morning and had filled his forty brace by half-past eight. He changed, breakfasted, and rode off. The seventy-two miles were covered by two in the afternoon; then, after an hour's rest, Lord Kennedy started on the return journey and was back at Pealar by eight in the evening. Of course, he had several horses, and rode the whole distance at a hard gallop.

Education the Only Road.

Education alone can conduct us to that enjoyment which is at once best in quality and infinite in quantity.—Horace Mann.

Leather-Lunged.

"Hold on, William!" commands a voice in patent-leather shoes, running down the stairs, all pink with haste."—Pearson's Magazine.

Daily Thought.

Honest bread is very well—it's the butter that makes the temptation.—Douglas Jerrold.

MUSICAL HANDS.

Hands For Violinist Differ From Those of the Pianist.

Many teachers, before accepting students for pianoforte or violin tuition, make a careful examination of each intending pupil's hands. They know that fingers, wrists, and palms are all important in their connection with music, and that the hand which lacks symmetry and good proportion cannot, as a rule, achieve much with the pianoforte or the violin, no matter how great may be its owner's musical appreciation.

When the span between the first finger and thumb is lengthy, the pianoforte is the best instrument to learn. Chords and octaves are more easily played on the keyboard, since nature has arranged for roominess at this particular part of the hand. Octave playing is most laborious to people with short thumbs, since their curtailed length lessens the necessary span.

Contrary to popular belief, long, tapering fingers are undesirable for pianoforte work. Skill in this direction is more easily attained when the length of the second finger from the base to the tip is equal to the distance between the base of that finger and the wrist.

Flat palms often prevent an enthusiastic pupil from ever becoming a proficient pianist. Arched palms, on the other hand, are extremely helpful in mastering difficult passages. Pronounced filbert finger tips are not ideal for the pianist, despite the poetic exaltation of them. Those subtle changes of tone which make pianoforte solos so delightful are drawn from the instrument by finger tips which are moderately domed.

The ideal hands for the violinist differ from those of the pianist. Instead of the wide span between first finger and thumb, there should be rather an abnormal distance between the third and little fingers. Width in this direction is also necessary for playing the violoncello. Strong but shapely fingers are those which produce good music from this instrument.

Oldest Living Thing.

The oldest living thing in the world is thought to be the famous cypress in the churchyard of the village of Santa Maria del Tule, a few miles from Mexico city. Experts have estimated its age as between five and six thousand years. It is said to have been a stripling two hundred years old when Cheops built the great pyramid. —Exchange.

To Repair Book Covers.

Beautiful books are generally bound with leather, and if they are in constant use the calf or morocco soon becomes worn. To remedy this, use equal quantities of white of egg and water beaten together, apply with a soft brush or piece of flannel, and when thoroughly dry polish with a fresh piece of flannel.

CLEAN POULTRY HOUSE

PROPER SANITATION IS MOST IMPORTANT.

Formula for Whitewashing the Buildings — All Utensils Should Be Carefully Cleaned.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Sanitation is doubly important with poultry, since domestication generally requires them to take their food from the same floors where their body wastes are deposited. This practice creates a real problem in sanitation, leaving the birds exposed to an auto-infection of pathogenic bacteria and parasites, both internal and external.

Method of Cleaning a Poultry House.

Remove all the loose litter and dirt. The fixtures, as roosts, nest boxes, dust box, etc., should be removed, thoroughly scrubbed with hot lye water, and then exposed to the sun. With fixtures out, the ceiling and walls should be thoroughly swept. If water under pressure is at hand the scrubbing out can be greatly facilitated by turning on a powerful stream of water. Should water pressure not be available a good scrubbing can be given all woodwork of walls and floors, using hot lye water (3 pounds of lye to 25 gallons of water). Follow the scrubbing with lye water. A good formulae for whitewash is as follows:—

Unslaked lime, 2 pecks.
Spanish whiting, ½ pound.
Salt, 1 peck.
Glue, 1 pound.
Rice flour, 2 pounds.
Crude carbolic acid, 2 quarts.
Water enough so that it can be applied easily and thoroughly.

Keeping Yards Clean.

It is highly desirable to alternate yards in such a way that they can be used for garden crops every second year. If this can not be done frequent ploughing and applications of lime is the next best way of aiding the soil purification processes. Without proper care of the yards, it is only a matter of time until they become polluted with parasites, coccidiosis and pathogenic bacteria.

Disposal of Manure.

The dropping boards should be cleaned daily and the manure removed to a closed storage box. The practice of using sand on dropping boards is a good one. Failure to keep the birds safely away from manure of all kinds favors the transmission of disease and intestinal parasites. All dead birds should be destroyed by burning, burial is usually not satisfactory unless the person doing the undertaker work will bend his back enough to make a deep grave and thereby put the carcass down below harm's way.

Cleaning Utensils.

All pans, troughs and fountains that can become contaminated, should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected each week. Roosts may be sprayed weekly with a mixture of equal parts of crude carbolic acid and coal oil, such practice will aid in keeping the louse pest in check.

The establishment of conditions favorable to the health of the poultry flock may seem a lot of work, but success and profit cannot be expected if the work is not done in a thorough and practical way. The practice of letting things go from day to day or week to week will not go in the poultry business and has written the word failure across the efforts of many a would-be poultryman.—L. Stevenson, Dept. Extension, O. A. College.

FEEDING OF RAPE.

Good for Chickens, Lambs, Pigs and Steers.

This crop, now grown quite extensively in the counties where large numbers of steers and lambs are fed, requires some care in feeding. Very young cattle and lambs are frequently affected by too liberal use of this crop and results have not always been profitable. But properly handled this crop makes a valued addition to the autumn feed supplies of the farm, being green and palatable, it is relished by all farm animals from the chicken to the cow.

When cut for soiling it should be fed at once, wilting spoils the flavor and it heats quickly if piled. Cutting has an advantage in that three crops may be obtained in a season giving a very large tonnage.

Rape cannot be fed to milking cows if the product is to be sold as milk, cheese, or butter. An undesirable cabbage flavor will stick to the dairy product. For dry cows and young stock on the dairy farm it is a very desirable feed.

For lambs, rape is excellent, but care must be taken to prevent bloat, which is very likely to follow. Have the lambs pretty well filled with drier feed before turning them on the rape patch; and give them a part time run on grass in an adjoining field if possible. Rape wet with rain or heavy dew is dangerous to a hungry animal, either sheep or cattle; pigs do not seem to be affected. Frozen rape has its dangers and rape as the sole feed is not always satisfactory. Use it rationally in that the animal is given other feeds each morning before being turned into the rape field that they may become used to it and not overeat of this bulky easily-fermented feed. Once the stock are used to rape they can remain on the field without danger, nevertheless it is good policy to watch them closely for evidences of bloat or rape poisoning.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

Do not sell thin chickens—fatten or kill and cremate.

Needed a Referee.

A girl secretary discovered that her employer and her husband did not live happily together, their quarrels being embarrassingly frequent. She therefore gave notice to leave.

"Why?" inquired the woman in surprise.

"Oh, you don't want a secretary in this family," replied the girl. "What you need is a referee!"

Erinoid.

Erinoid, the material made from congealed milk which has been used for buttons and knife-handles in the past, is now being employed for making fancy heels for ladies' shoes.

Two Sure Roads to Farming Prosperity

Protect the Home Market

For Canada, more especially for Ontario and Quebec, the stage is all set for a tremendous development.

The fabulous wealth of our North Country—now established beyond question—needs only the assurance of honest and stable government to attract capital and immigration on a scale that will inaugurate a period of unprecedented prosperity. A few years hence in Ontario there may easily be a population of 1,000,000 north of the Great Lakes and the Ottawa River.

All of which means a big and profitable market for farm products. That market should be reserved exclusively for Canadian farmers. Elect a Conservative Government, and it will be so reserved. For the Conservative Party stands pledged to see that the Canadian farmer is as adequately protected in this market as the United States farmer is in his.

As Mr. Meighen stated at Midland on August 3rd, "We will make it as hard for the American farmers to get their surplus shipments into Canada, as they are now making it difficult for the Canadian farmer to get his surplus into the United States."

Promises are Good -- but Actions are Better

For the United States farmer, the season for "seasonable" produce — all kinds of fruits and vegetables — opens much earlier than it does for you.

When your cherries, or your tomatoes, are first ready to pick, his production of cherries or tomatoes is at its peak.

Heretofore, in order to avoid breaking prices in his own market, he has been accustomed to dump his surplus production on yours.

In less than three weeks from the time it took office, the Conservative administration effectually stopped this practice by rigid enforcement of the dumping regulations!

What Others Have Done You Too Can Do!

The farmers of Canada have shown that they can march abreast of the whole world in quality production. Also they have made giant strides in increasing the quantity of their production.

But in the business-like, efficient marketing of their products they have failed to keep pace.

Little Denmark has developed a system of co-operative marketing that has made her one of the most efficient and prosperous agricultural countries in the world. Australia and New Zealand have both made the orderly marketing of their products a matter of national policy.

Don't let Canada lag behind any longer!

Co-Operative Marketing

Every farmer who knows his business hopes to

—produce in larger quantity, and still be able to sell the increase without breaking the market;

—produce in a better quality, and obtain the premium to which he should thereby be entitled.

Both hopes can be realized—quickly and in full measuse—through co-operative marketing!

The proper procedure as regards organization, the proper technique as regards standards, grading, etc., and the proper methods of financing, are now an open book that all who will may read and profit by.

In the five years he was in office, Mr. King did absolutely nothing to bring the blessings of co-operative marketing within reach of Canadian farmers. But—

Mr. Meighen stands pledged, if returned to power—to quote his own words from an address delivered in Ottawa on July 20th—"to put into force such a policy as will enable the farmers of Canada to build up a marketing system which will compare in efficiency with that of any agricultural country in the world."

And this pledge will be carried out, even as Mr. Meighen's pledge to stop the dumping on the Canadian market of United States fruits and vegetables has already been carried out!

Yours is the choice—yours the responsibility—on September 14th. If you would unlock the double door to prosperity, the key for which Mr. Meighen offers you—

VOTE

For JOHN HUBBS, in Prince Edward-Lennox.
For HON. J. W. EDWARDS in Frontenac-Addington.

For Bigger and Better Markets!

Liberal-Conservative Victory Committee, 36 King Street East, Toronto 2

The schooner Lyman Davis brought in a load of coal for P. Gleeson last week.

On Sunday evening thieves stole Miss Josephine Lamey's Chevrolet car. The car was in the garage as usual. The number of the license on the stolen car was 221-284.

The Napanee girls who went to Toronto to play softball, were defeated by the Parkdales by a score of 17-9. The Napanee girls held their own for five innings and then got stage fright.

Mr. C. N. Lucas was the genial host of a most enjoyable dinner party on Sunday, Sept. 5th which was given in honor of his son, Blake, who, accompanied by his wife and family, the Misses Helen, Carol and Cyrene, had just arrived for a short visit under the parental roof. The guests included Mr. Reginald Lucas, of Battle Creek, Mich., Mr. and Mrs. H. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Denison, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Denison, Mr. Jas. Denison and Mr. and Mrs. Donald Fitzpatrick. Mr. Lucas is an ex-graduate of the N.C.I., who went to B. C. almost twenty years ago, where he was engaged in the teaching profession for some time. Later he wended his way to the U. S. A. and is at present the proprietor of a successful business in San Francisco, Cal. His old friends of Richmond are delighted to have him in their midst again.

Napanee Leafs sent a strong team to Toronto on Saturday to play exhibition games with some of the best teams in that city. With the exception of Dorothy Richardson, who is now in Ottawa, the complete team that finished the season went. The management, moreover, were fortunately able to secure the services of two of the Deseronto Ponies, Miss Lillian Wagar, whose splendid pitching kept her team in the running all season, and Miss Violet Whitten, the spectacular infielder. The Napanee girls to make the trip were Marion Douglas, Kathleen Ungar and Irene Embury, outfielders; Margaret Douglas, Marion Embury, Mary Stinson, and Hazel O'Neil, infielders; Marion Grass, catcher, and Mary Bates and Dorothy Johnston, pitchers. A large number of the local fans accompanied the team. Results are given elsewhere in this issue.

Roofing !

Johns-Manville's celebrated asbestos, slate surfaced shingles and roll roofing. Will not burn or rot.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Plow Shares

are needed

By Now

so

Buy Now

from

THE M. B. MILLS CO.

A large and complete stock always on hand.

We also carry Wilkinson, Perrin, and Percival Plows and Repairs for same.

Deal with us and save money.

9-0t

Ann Huff, beloved wife of Mr. Albert Bartlett, passed away quite suddenly on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Bartlett had been ill for some weeks with heart trouble and though it was known that her condition was serious, the end came unexpectedly. Deceased was a native of Napanee, though a large portion of her married life was spent in Rochester, N.Y. Besides her husband she leaves two sons, Messrs. Harold Bartlett, Rochester, N.Y., and Roy Bartlett, New York, also her father, Mr. H. W. Huff, and a sister and brother. The funeral will take place from her late residence, Bridge street, on Wednesday afternoon and will be private.

"There shall in no wise enter into Heaven anything that defileth." Rev. 21-27; "Lead me to the rock that is higher than I," Ps. 61-2; "O God, Thou art my God, early will I seek Thee." Ps. 63-1; "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life." Rev. 2-10; "The Lord shall be thy confidence," Prov. 3-26.

Give me, O Lord, whate'er my lot
may be,
A heart to look to and to lean on
Thee.
Teach me the thing that pleaseth
Thee to do,
And make my life to my profession true.

A BIBLE LOVER.

LIBERAL MEETINGS

WILL BE HELD AT

SELBY TOWN HALL

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8th

at 7.30 p.m.

ROBLIN ORANGE HALL

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8th

at 8.30 p.m.

SPEAKERS :—

Mr. H. H. Horsey, Liberal Candidate.

W. R. Lott, Napanee.

And Local Speakers.

All voters, both ladies and gentlemen, cordially invited to attend.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Vote for JOHN HUBBS

:- AND -:

HONEST GOVERNMENT

—Advertisement.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Vine are attending Toronto Exhibition.

Mrs. Geo. Zapfe, Owen Sound, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Chas. Chapman, Clarksville.

Dr. Dorland Paul, Chicago, Ill., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Paul, Selby.

Mrs. Herbert and Miss Margaret Daly have returned from England.

Mr. Lloyd Deline and son, Lester, of Port Colborne, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Deline.

Mr. Arnold Rogers is spending his holidays in Toronto.

Miss Leitha Scott is spending a few days in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Walters and family and Mrs. E. A. Wagar, are attending Toronto exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Walker, of Peterborough, are visiting the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Walker.

Mr. Thos. Whalen, Vancouver, B.C., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pat. Gleeson.

Misses Dorothy Richardson and Winnie Drake left on Wednesday for Ottawa, to train for nurses.

Mrs. C. N. Jackson and family, of Oshawa, spent Napanee Fair week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bowen.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. VanAlstyne spent the week-end and Labor Day the guests of her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Ruttan, Yarker.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Greene left on Friday for a visit with friends in Ogdensburg, Dekalb Junction and Watertown, N.Y.

Mrs. Chas. Palmiter, of Watertown, N.Y., spent the week-end in town with her aunt, Mrs. P. Gould, Centre St.

Mr. P. C. Snider, of Detroit, formerly of Empey Hill, is spending a couple of weeks in this vicinity on business.

Mr. Harry Ballard spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mr. Morley Richards, Rochester, N.Y., is the guest of Mr. Ezra Pringle.

Mr. E. T. Corkill and family, of Toronto, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Corkill.

Miss Agnes Loyst left last week for Havelock.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Trenouth have returned from spending the holidays at Bowmanville.

Mr and Mrs. D. R. Hall, Brockville, spent last week the guests of Dr. and Mrs. D. R. Hall.

Misses Marjorie and Dorothy Johnston who have been visiting Miss Mae Reid, returned to Ottawa on Monday.

Mrs. Dr. Stratton is spending a few days in Toronto.

Miss Dunbar is visiting friends in Detroit and Dearborn, Mich.

Mrs. Jas. Haggerty spent last week in Ilion, Ill.

Mr. Jas. M. Sexsmith and son, Owen, New York, N.Y. are visiting his brother, Mr. H. M. Sexsmith, Selby.

Lilburn and Beverley Cowling are spending a few days in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Leone Spencer and little son, Detroit, Mich., are guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Spencer.

Miss Cora Kimmerly and little niece spent Sunday last in Belleville.

The Misses Kimmerly are spending the week in Toronto.

Mrs. Faber Covert and daughter, Madeline, Bath, are visiting friends at Valleyfield, Que.

Mr. Albert McCracken, of Toronto, is visiting his brother, Mr. A. McCracken, Robtin, and other relatives and friends.

Mr. E. A. Shaw, of Moncton, N. B., is a guest at the home of Mrs. Katherine A. Powell.

Mrs. John Wilbur Jenkine returned to New York city, after spening a holiday with her mother and sister, Mrs. F. E. VanLuven, and Miss Helen VanLuven.

Miss Dorothy McEachren, Calgary, Alberta, is the guest of Mrs. W. A. Daly.

Miss Helen Nelson, Rochester, N.Y., is spending her holidays in Napanee.

Mrs. Williams and Miss Flo Williams are spending the week in Toronto the guests of Mrs. Robert Holland.

Miss Gertrude Barber and Master Keith Barber, of Montreal, are visiting the latter's grand mother and uncle, Mrs. J. H. McLaughlin, and Dr. R. V. McLaughlin.

Mrs. Robert Holland, and son, Billy, of Toronto, after spending three weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paul, motored home with her sister, Muriel, on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Anderson and family, of Fair Port, N.Y., visited his aunt, Mrs. W. H. Kimmerly, on Tuesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Kimmerly and family have returned to Watertown, N.Y., after visiting his mother, Mrs. W. H. Kimmerly, for a couple of weeks.

Little Josephine Fair, daughter of Mr and Mrs. R. B. Fair, Belleville, formerly of Napanee, was seriously injured by being run over by an auto at Belleville on Wednesday evening.

Miss Muriel Paul, B.A., after spending the summer holidays with her parents at Elm Lodge, returned to Hamilton on Friday, accompanied by her nephew, Lloyd Telfer, of Humboldt, Sask. He will attend school at Hamilton for a short time.

MARRIAGES

McGreer — Cranston — At the Vicarage, Napanee, by Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., on Wednesday, Sept. 1st, 1926, Willett Roy McGreer, to Vera May, daughter of Walter Cranston, both of the Township of Richmond.

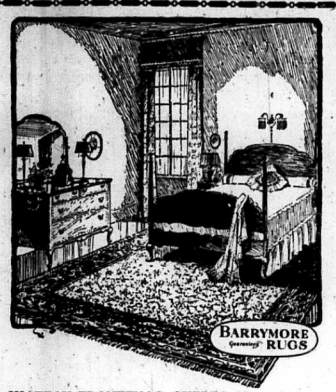
DEATHS

Bartlett—At Napanee, on Monday, Sept. 6th, 1926, Ann Huff, beloved wife of Mr. Albert Bartlett, aged 60 years.

Robinson's—Our store is a show window of New Fall Fashions, mirroring the new silhouettes, the new fabrics and the new colorings as conceived by world famous style creators on two continents. Fashion-wise men and women are choosing new wearables early. In advising you to follow their example we know we are serving you to the best of our ability.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED.

Half Holidays are over for the season. Store remains open each Wednesday till 5.30 p.m.



THE CHATEAU FRONTENAC, QUEBEC, IS APPROPRIATELY CARPETED WITH BEAUTIFUL BARRYMORE RUGS

Those who have been guests of this world famous hotel remember the richness of its furnishings and interior decoration, not the least of which are its lovely rugs and carpets.

These beautiful floor coverings are the guaranteed Barrymore rugs chosen because of their beauty, their durability and of their outstanding value.

For this same reason you will invariably find Barrymore Rugs in all of Canada's finest establishments from coast to coast.

These rugs are woven of pure wools, in a modern mill, where the most hygienic conditions exist, and only permanent dyes are used.

You too, can possess these luxurious floor coverings. This store is agent for Barrymore Rugs. Their newest and most exclusive rugs are at our disposal. A splendid stock of these famous rugs are on display at our store.

When re-decorating this Fall—Choose Barrymores.

CLEARING SALE OF CONGOLEUM RUGS

We have only eight left to clear and out they go at less than factory prices. All are good clean patterns and all are Gold Seal quality. Note these sizes and reductions :

3 Rugs, 6 x 9, regular $9.00 for $6.00.
2 Rugs, 7 ft. 6 x 9, regular $11.25 for $7.50.
2 Rugs, 9 x 9, regular $13.50 for $9.00.
1 Rug, 9 x 10 ft. 6, regular $15.75 for $10.50.

These are suitable for any room in your home. Check up your requirements—buy and save.

Sale Prices start Friday, September 10th.

TOP-COATS IN "SHADOW PLAIDS" FOR SCHOOL SPORTS

These garments are ideally executed for school sportswear—the acme of correctness for the "big games." They are equally adapted to the needs of the young business woman and will be worn on the street, for campers, for travel and all out-door activities.

The cloths employed in the creation of our coats are practically exclusive in color and design. The quality is weighty enough to give the required warmth and the necessary service.

Each Coat is becomingly trimmed with a beautiful fur collar. See the new shipments unpacked this week. They are exceedingly expressive—developed from beautiful plaid woolens and generously ornamented with cosy fur collars.

Ask to see our $16.95 values.

BEAUTIFUL HAND MADE MILLINERY CREATIONS THAT ARE TOTALLY DIFFERENT

Nowadays, you must have something really new and really different to attain conspicuous success.

These beautiful hand made hats that we are now displaying are totally apart from anything we have ever shown before and are different from styles seen elsewhere, and no two are alike. Styles have been created in France. The materials in most cases were fabricated in France. The workmanship is Canadian.

For your dress and social functions these hats are wonderfully appropriate. We have them in the rich Autumn colorings. We have them in lovely exclusive styles. We have never seen hats so smart, nor probably have you. So you had better see them early at Robinson's.

THE NEW BILTMORE HATS FOR MEN, HERE NOW

CHOOSE YOURS TODAY

Have you seen the new Pecan shade ? It's a winner—customers are delighted with it. Fancy Bands seem to be just as popular for Fall as they were for Summer, and we have provided well for the popular demand, but for the man who wants a plain band, we have them also.

Prices $3.95 and $5.00.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO. LIMITED

We close at 1 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.

FEDERA

QUALITY & GOOD VALUE

ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF CIRCULAR PILLOW COTTON

ON SALE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, FOR 35 CENTS PER YARD

Our new purchasing policy enables us to give you this splendid value. The cotton is a good firm quality that will make up beautifully into pillow cases. Even the most experienced of housewives will like this bleached snow white Circular pillow cotton. At this price you should choose your Fall and Winter requirements. Obtainable in 40, 42 and 44 inch widths.

A limited quantity of this Circular Pillow Cotton will be held for Saturday night shoppers.

On Sale Saturday, Sept. 11th, at 35c. per yard.

NEW STOCKS AND OUTSTANDING VALUES

36 IN. DUCHESS SATIN, REGULAR $2.50, SPECIAL $1.48 YARD

This is a very superior quality of Black Satin, stamped "Patricia" on the selvage, which is a recommendation for good service. Made in Switzerland and is soft in weave and rich in finish. You are assured of a real value in this special line.

NATURAL PONGEE, OUR LEADER AT 69 CENTS PER YD.

During the past season, this special line has been our big seller. We have just placed in stock more of the same quality. 36 in. wide, rich, natural shade, free from dressing and an ideal silk for good service.

$35.00

for this suit tailored-to-measure

You'll agree that $35 is a moderate price for any good tailored-to-measure Fall suit. This is the NEW Fit-Reform service, carrying the Fit-Reform RED LABEL as guarantee to you of the best value in tailored-to-measure garments throughout Canada. Three prices, only, all reasonable—

$26.50
$31.50
$35.00

Come in to-day and see the style charts and cloth samples.

Model C. 961

has all the latest features of the season — wide peaked lapels, double breasted with three buttons—two to button.

SPECIAL VALUES IN MEN'S FALL WEIGHT OVERCOATS

In plain Greys and fancy Tweeds. Prices $12.50, $15.00, $18.50, $20.00, $21.50 and $25.00.

OUR GREY MELTON OVERCOATS—Made up with raw edge, self collar, with extra velvet collar, a Prince of a Coat. Value unsurpassed anywhere in Canada. Comes in dark Grey shade, also in medium light grey. Fits perfectly and has extra good linings and trimmings. This Coat is made up to certain specifications and we are proud to sell it. Price $25.00.

SHETLAND ALL WOOL MOTOR RUGS

Made of 100% wool, beautiful patterns, and a splendid range of colorings, in checks, tartan plaids, etc.

Prices $6.95, $7.95 and $8.50.